PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND Milk

No. 53,897.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 9 P.M. 1906.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	ARCADIA	6603		
6th Oct.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th "	ARABIA	7903		
20th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Decr.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms, but the Steamer leaving Bombay about the 17th September will not convey Passengers from Bombay.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

BOMBAY, *5th September 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. 1906.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	27th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	13th Oct 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA

Available for 24 months.

Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

87 Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7800	5th Oct. 1906.
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5156	5th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Cragiletto	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,093	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,093	26th Sep. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General,*
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 17th Sept.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KASARA	1,200	Thur 20th Sept.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 21st Sept.	8 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on SATURDAY, 15th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "OKHLA," 5,288 tons, on or about 15th Sept.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NUDDEA	3000	26th Sep.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3000	10th Oct	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NERBUDDA	3025	24th	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

14th September, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
RIOJUN MARU	4806	Lapraik.		15th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne.	18th Sept	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori.	2nd Oct.	8th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov
TOTOMI MARU	3112	A. Keith.	13th Nov.	24th Nov
RIOJUN MARU	4806	G. S. Lapraik	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec
				1907
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb.

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

ANCHOR LINE

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
SCINDIA.	Shafto Abrey.	5106	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	3rd October.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig.	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick,	3969	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec.
			1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight.	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson.	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne. R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries, a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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Proprietor.

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.

TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.

LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.

SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.

Particulars, labels, forms, etc., gratis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents,
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SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
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JOHN DICKINSON & CO., LD.,

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY AND MADRAS PRESIDENCIES FOR

SIDEROSTHEN ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINT.

THIS PAINT HAS WITHSTOOD THE MOST SEVERE TESTS WHERE RUST ATTACKS METAL

BEING RUST-PROOF, DAMP-PROOF AND WHITE ANT-PROOF.

Metal will . . . NEVER RUST
And Woodwork . . . NEVER ROT
If Coated with . . . SIDEROSTHEN.

WHY COAT THE INSIDE OF BOILERS WITH "SIDEROSTHEN"?

BECAUSE { Pitting is impossible. Scale is easily removed. Expense of chipping is avoided.

STOCKED IN BOMBAY IN 28 LB. AND 1 CWT. DRUMS.

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

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THE BRITISH WOOD PRESERVATIVE,

Protects all varieties of Wood from decay—whether the situation be damp or dry—and from the ravages of all wood-destroying insects, such as the WHITE ANT on shore and the TEREDO in sea water. Rats will not gnaw wood which has been treated with ANTHROL.

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PRICE RS. 10 PER DRUM.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

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NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
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ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

EVENING DRESS WEAR.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SUITS
in Best and Newest Materials. Silk Linings and Facings.
From Rs. 75.
Club Dress Jackets, from Rs. 40.
New Dress Belts, Socks, Ties, Collars.

HOAR & CO., { ENGLISH TAILORS, } ESPLANADE

AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act, 1882.")

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 50,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.
It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per Share; Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 15 on allotment.

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GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq., J.P.
H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED, Esq., J.P., Messrs. Ludha Ebbrahim & Co.
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RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq. *(Ex-Officio.)* Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co.

SECRETARIES:
MESSRS. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The call of Rs. 20 per share as stated above is anticipated to be sufficient to float the Company successfully, doing away with the necessity of any further calls.

All funds of this Company will be invested in Government securities only.

Forms of application for shares prospectus and further information can be obtained from the Secretaries.

Applications for shares should be made upon the application form, and forwarded to the Secretaries, together with Rs. 5 per share for deposit payable on application.

Allotment has already been made, but further applications for Shares will be received till the end of September.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To THE SECRETARIES,
ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN—

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to take up.... shares in the abovenamed Company, upon the terms and conditions contained in the Memorandum and Articles of the Company, and to accept the same or any smaller number, that may be allotted to me.

I beg to send herewith the sum of Rs........ being a deposit at the rate of Rs. 5 per share on the number of shares applied for by me, and agree to pay the balance of Rs. 15 per share on allotment.

Name in full.................................
Address.................................
Occupation.................................
Date.................................
Signature.................................

BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE "INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.")

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000,

DIVIDED INTO 4,000 Shares, of Rs. 250 Each, PAYABLE as follows:—
Rs. 25 on Application, Rs. 25 on Allotment, and the balance when called for in sums exceeding Rs. 50 at intervals of not less than two months.

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J. C. R. NABERT, Esq., *Bombay.*
G. P. SULAKHE, Esq., B.A., L.L.B., of MESSRS. PANDERNATH MARTAND, BANKERS, *Barsi Town*
V. KUSHABA TELI, Esq., *Barsi.*
JOHN KENNY, Esq., *Ex-Officio*—MESSRS. FETT & Co., *Bombay.*

BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.

BARSI-TOWN is the centre of a very large Cotton trade, at which the greater part of the SHOLAPUR STOCK of RAW-COTTON is obtained.

BARSI, having the Cotton on the spot, has an ADVANTAGE of Rs. 6 per candy over SHOLAPUR. It is also the great mart for the manufactured material coming back from Sholapur and Bombay.

All the Sholapur Mills have paid well, one of them showing a profit of Rs. 6,71,676 on the last year's working.

SURROUNDED by the NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, there is an immense opening for the sale of the out-turn; and if Bombay Mills can sell ahead for a year, BARSI, with an advantage of Rs. 15 per candy in freight and expenses, has the brightest prospects before it.

The BARSI MILLS will be found one of the VERY BEST INVESTMENTS. The MANAGEMENT will be completely in EUROPEAN HANDS, the Machinery will be of the latest and always kept up to the mark, and the AGENTS will do all in their power to MAKE IT AN IMMEDIATE and a LASTING SUCCESS

For forms of application for Shares apply to the Agents:—

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THE BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
65, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR efficient and capable staff of European Engineers have had experience in almost all parts of the world in Railways, Docks, Harbours, Waterworks, Irrigation, Steel bridges, viaducts and tunnels, Drainage and Sanitation, Electrical Tramways and Power House Equipments, Mills, Factories and Manufacturing Machinery, Reinforced Armoured Concrete Structures, Roofs, Piers, Colliery Ironworks, Pit head frames, Steel Ships, Barges and Lighters.

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Designs, Surveys, Estimates, Specifications, and Bills of Quantities prepared for the above.
Valuations and Arbitrations.
Supervision of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Works.
Chemical Analysis and Reports.

All communications to be addressed to the

CHIEF ENGINEER,
British Engineering Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

PEARSE & Co.'s

CELEBRATED
FRENCH AND MOCCA COFFEE
UNSURPASSED FOR EXCELLENCE.
REFUSE INFERIOR SUBSTITUTES.
INSIST TO HAVE PEARSE & CO.'S COFFEES

TO BE HAD FROM ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS
or from

PEARSE & CO.,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

BOMBAY 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1906.

FROM BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY.
TO MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co. Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,—

One of our old cars, while being repaired, flared up on Saturday last at its Carburetter, and we are glad to say that one of our Minimax Extinguishers put it out in no time, without doing any damage to the Car whatever.

Will you kindly re-fill the apparatus sent herewith and oblige.

Yours faithfully,
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY.
(Sd.) K. D. WADIA, *Managing Proprietor.*

In 2½ Years over 150,000 Sold, & 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LITTLE'S PHENYLE DISINFECTANT.

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.

Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board as THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.

BEWARE OF IMITATION.

Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas, per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS:
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING
AND
BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES,
SUITABLY INSCRIBED
DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES
AND
ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.
COLD PUDDINGS, ICES,
ICE PUDDINGS TO ORDER.

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Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, over-work, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed [illegible] dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the [illegible] causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWS, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW GAIETY THEATRE.

GRAND RE-OPENING.

After Being Entirely Reconstructed,
MONDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER, 9-30.
Farewell Visit of the Present

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

Under the personal direction of Maurice F. Bandmann and by Special Appointment with Mr. George Edwards, Gaiety Theatre, London.

MONDAY,	Sept.	24—Lady Madcap.
TUESDAY,	,,	25—The Earl and the Girl.
WEDNESDAY	,,	26—A Runaway Girl.
THURSDAY,	,,	27—Sergeant Brue.
FRIDAY,	,,	28—The Cingalee.
SATURDAY,	,,	29—Aladdin.
MONDAY,	Oct.	1—The Gaisha.
TUESDAY	,,	2—The Spring Chicken.
WEDNESDAY	,,	3—San Toy.
THURSDAY,	,,	4—Florodora.
FRIDAY,	,,	5—A Chinese Honey-Moon.
SATURDAY,	,,	6—The Toreador.
MONDAY,	,,	8—My Lady Molly.
TUESDAY,	,,	9—The Little Michus.
WEDNESDAY,	,,	10—The Girl from Kay's.

Price of Admission:—Boxes Rs. 20, Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle (Front Row) Rs. 4, other Rows Rs. 3, Pit Stalls Rs. 2, Pit Re. 1.

Box Plan Open At
MESSRS. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.

THE LADY MINTO'S NURSING FUND.

A CAFE CHANTANT
WILL BE HELD
ON THE 21TH SEPTEMBER in the grounds of
"TATTERSALLS CLUB," POONA.
under the distinguished Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
IN AID OF THE ABOVE FUND.

Some of the leading amateurs of the Presidency have kindly offered their services. A brilliant and varied programme has been arranged. No efforts have been spared to make the Entertainment one of the best and most enjoyable in Poona.

Full particulars will appear later on.

E. C. RAMSHAW,
E. J. CHARD,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

HOURS OF BUSINESS AT GOODS OFFICES IN BOMBAY.

ON and after the 1st October, 1906 the hours for receipt of goods at the Goods Depots of this Railway in Bombay will, on week days, be from 8-30 to 16-30 O'clock instead of 8-30 to 17-30 O'clock as at present. On Saturdays the hours will remain unaltered viz, 8-30 to 15-30 O'clock. There will be no change in the hours for delivery of goods.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, THE 15*th September*, 1906.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Including Indian Midland Section.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TEAK BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M. Standard Time, on Wednesday, the 3rd October, 1906, for the supply of—

50 tons Teak Boards, machine cut, 5" × 5/8" × 12' and up.
50 tons Teak Boards, machine cut, 5" × 5/8" × 16' and up.

DELIVERY at the rate of 40 tons per month, commencing from October, 1906.

TENDERERS to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Loco. Works, Parel.

TENDERS should be superscribed with headings as above, and a Deposit of Rupees of Five Hundred should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits: and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
PAREL, BOMBAY, 13*th September*, 1906.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Royal Insurance Building, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, 1906, at 4 p. m., (Standard time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1906.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq. as a Director in terms of Section 95 of the Articles of Association.
4. To appoint Directors in place of Tribhovandas Vurjeevandas, Esq., and Alexander McKenzie, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 17th September, 1906, to Monday, the 1st October, 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY, BRADY & CO.,
Agents and Managers.
Bombay, 11th September, 1906.

BALDOCK & GOVE PROPRIETARY LIMITED.
(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Resolution passed at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company, held in Melbourne, Australia, on the 27th day of June, 1906, and confirmed at a subsequent EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, held at the same place on the 12th day of July, 1906, the said Company has been put into voluntary liquidation, and WILFRED WAYTH GUDGEON, of 469, Collins Street, Melbourne, has been appointed Liquidator.

And Notice is hereby further given that the said WILFRED WAYTH GUDGEON has by a Deed Poll or Power-of-Attorney, dated the 25th day of July, 1906, appointed me, the Undersigned NORMAN LESLIE CRITTEN, his Attorney in India in all matters connected with the liquidation of the said Company.

All persons in any manner indebted to the said Company, or holding any property whatsoever belonging to the said Company, are therefore hereby required to forthwith pay the amount of their indebtedness, or to deliver up the property held by them, as the case may be, to the Undersigned at the Office of the Company in Liquidation, No. 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, failing which proceedings will be instituted for the recovery hereof.

And all persons having, or alleging, any claim against the said Company are hereby also required to furnish to the Undersigned forthwith their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims.

Dated this 21st day of August 1906.

N. L. CRITTEN,
ATTORNEY for the Liquidator, of
BALDOCK & GOVE PROPRIETARY, Ld.,
(In Liquidation).
223, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE ONE ANNA.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

EIGHT ARTICLES,
BY
HOWARD SPENCER
(of the English International XI; Captain of Aston Villa).

HOWARD SPENCER needs no introduction. His long career, true sportsmanship, brilliant play, and successful captaincy have made him the most prominent and popular exponent of the game. He has played in most recent International matches, and has for several years successfully led Aston Villa in both League and English Cup contests.

The articles we are about to publish cover the most interesting phases of Football. They are well and brightly written, full of characteristic touches, and will undoubtedly prove acceptable to our readers. Mr. Spencer's views on

FOOTBALL AND ITS PLAYERS

are always carefully considered.

"How Forwards Win Games"
"How Backs Avert Defeat."
"Some Great Present-Day Players."
"How to Lengthen your Football Career."
"Some Golden Rules for Footballers."
"The Finest Players of My Time."
"The Greatest Game I Ever Saw."
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Both may
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THE BEST
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It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB,
THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW
AND THE COTTAGE
THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH
AND IS READ
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PRICE: ONE ANNA.

JOB-PRINTING
IN ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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FOR
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I. A MANAGER, with extensive Indian Banking experience and first class Banking qualifications.—One with local experience preferred. Salary Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per mensem, according to qualifications.

(II.) A CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, with good Indian Banking experience and qualifications. One with local experience preferred. Liberal Salary to a well-qualified man.

(III.) A SHROFF, with good Local Banking experience for the Head Office, Bombay. Applicants must furnish Security and give good references. Liberal salary to a suitable man.

ALL APPLICATIONS to be addressed to the CHAIRMAN, BOARD of DIRECTORS, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY, with full particulars regarding age, qualifications, etc., and copies of testimonials.

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.

CAPITAL RS. 25,00,000.
To be Increased to FIFTY Lacs.
Divided into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each,
Rs. 25 to be paid on application and the balance Rs. 75 in one month after allotment.

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CHUNILAL HARILAL SETALWAD, Esqr., *Barrister-at-Law.*
FAZULBHAI JOOMABHAI LALJEE, Esqr.
DR. POPATBHAI PRABHURAM VAIDYA, L. M. and S.
TOKERSEY SHAMJEE, Esqr.
LALLUBHAI CHHAGANLAL, Esqr.
(Names of the other Directors will be given later on.)

BANKERS.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA and DIVAN.

THIS BANK has been started with a view to supply the demand which the existing Banks in this part of the Country on account of their constitution, or because of the circumscription of their scope, are unable to meet.

The Capital required to commence the business has already been subscribed, and the necessary arrangements for the purpose are being made. The Directors have good expectations of the future of the Institution.

Some Native States have long felt the necessity of Banking conveniences in their capitals, and the Directors have under consideration the terms offered by some of these States. If favourable terms are secured, the business of the Bank will be largely extended.

Copies of Prospectus and Forms of Applications for Shares may be had either from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or at the office of Mr. Lalubhai Chhaganlal, No. 38, Church Gate Street.

Intending Applicants may inspect printed copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association at either of the above places.

ALEX. J. AGABEG,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th September, 1906.

TENDERS will be received for the construction of the JACOB SASSOON NEW EUROPEAN HOSPITAL, Poona, up to 12 noon on MONDAY, the 1st October, 1906, in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Poona District,

The Contract documents, Plans and Estimates, Specifications &c., can be seen and Tender Forms obtained on payment of Rs. 2 per copy on any day except Sundays or Holidays from the Office of the Undersigned after 21st instant.

The approximate cost of the building will be Rs. 2,20,000.

W. R. LEWIS.
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
POONA, 13*th September*, 1906.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE RACE SPECIAL TRAINS will RUN from VICTORIA TERMINUS to POONA and back on THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 13th and 15th September, 1906, at usual Time, namely:—

2nd Class Special at 11-25
1st Class Special at 12- 0

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

BENJAMIN PHILLIPS, DECEASED.

THE abovenamed Gentleman, who died in Poona, on the 16th day of August, 1905, was formerly resident in England, but many years since he came to India and established the business of PHILLIPS and Co., and subsequently became the Managing Director of Phillips and Co., Limited, of Bombay, Byculla, and Poona, Wholesale Druggists and General Merchants. From time to time Mr. Phillips visited Poona, where he had a house, and from 1899 till his death he resided there, he paid occasional visits to Ootacamund, where he owned property and also to Calcutta.

Any person having any Will or Testamentary document of deceased made since the year 1896, or knowing of the whereabouts of same, will oblige by communicating with MESSRS. CRAWFORD BROWN & CO., Solicitors, 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

R. G. BALDOCK,
THE WELL-KNOWN
AUSTRALIAN HORSE
IMPORTER,

BEGS to inform his Old Patrons and the Public generally that he is still CARRYING on BUSINESS as formerly in the BOMBAY STABLE CO.'S PREMISES, and that he has a first class Shipment due on or about 25th September to be followed by others as demand may require.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW,
WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 15TH OCTOBER.
For Prospectus apply to The SECRETARY,
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CLOTHES.

ENGLISH CUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ALTON & CO.,
THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at exceptionally low prices. The fittings throughout are by the Eadie Manufacturing Co. Dunlop Tyres and Rims. Free wheel. Two brakes. Brampton perfect roller chain. Brooke's B. 40 Saddle. New Era Fagan 2 speed gear hub which enables rider to change gear instantaneously while riding, thus making hill climbing or riding against wind, easy, and securing a maximum of pace on level roads. For prices and inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

THE WITCH DUST EXTRACTOR—Removes and absorbs all Dust from Carpets, Furniture and Clothing and can be seen at Work at M. BRESLAUER & Co., 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

CONTINENTAL and ENGLISH Finest Art Gold, Gem, Jewellery, such as Brooches, Charms, Necklets, Pendents, Rings Scarf Pins, Safety Pins, Muff Chains, Fob Chains, Curb Bracelets, Perpetual Calendars, Lockets, Studs and Links, Hall-marked Silver Jewellery and Silver Mounted Goods. DUBASH and Co., 89, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

2 GOOD OFFICES TO LET, from October 1st in Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.'s Building, light, airy Rooms. Rs. 100 each. On second floor. Use of lift. One SMALL OFFICE, second Floor. Rent Rs. 65 per month. Apply WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., Bombay.

TO BE LET—A large BRIGHT and COOL OFFICE ROOM. Apply to SAMUEL FITZE & Co., 89-91, Apollo Street.

WANTED an Undergraduate TEACHER of experience, with Urdu for his Vernacular. Apply with testimonials, if any, to The HEAD MASTER Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Bombay,

WANTED a thoroughly experienced 2nd CLASS PASSED ENGINEER, for Cotton Factory. Apply, stating pay wanted, to HARMUKHROY GOBINDRAM, Khurja, U. P.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices: Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day, Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables, Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Flate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards, Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Blocks and Stereos&c., made by skilled artists. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay,

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 803S. Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

PREVENTION of CHOLERA.—There is no danger of Cholera, or any sort of contagion, from water with LIQUOZONE in it. A little Liquozone in each glass of drinking water adds a pleasant taste to it and kills the germs in it and the water is then a tonic besides.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPE WRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898 Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy taught. Particulars and the Highest bona fide press and other opinions from GOPALDAS LALDAS, Managing Proprietor, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

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BARGAIN.—Complete set "Encyclopædia Britannica," with Supplementary Volumes. Half Bound. In excellent condition. A reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply No. 8028, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription, Rs. 5 including Postage.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report. Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & C.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON. Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mallowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.
CHARLES DAY & CO.,
LONDON.
ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR
JOHN JAMESON & SON'S
WHISKY.

And on each label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark."

John Jameson & Son Ltd.

CHOLERA & DRINKING WATER.

BAD drinking water is unsafe simply because of the germs in it. And the most common and dangerous are the germs of Cholera.

You can't filter these germs out, because they are infinitely small. It would take billions of them to cover a postage stamp. And boiling even long continued—is not certain to kill them.

But two teaspoonfuls of Liquozone make a glass of water safe. It not only kills the germs in the water but it destroys all disease germs wherever the water goes. You will find if you put Liquozone in every glass of water that the germs of Cholera will be destroyed, and the disease will not develop.

Liquozone not only destroys the germ danger in water, but it ensures one against sickness, for nearly all sickness is caused by germs attacks.

Use Liquozone to prevent Cholera by purifying the drinking water. Use it to cure Cholera, if you have it.

Liquozone makes water a tonic better than anything else in the world for you, and it makes the water pleasant, tart, and palatable. No person who once tries Liquozone and knows the result will ever wish to be without it.

Prices Rs. 3-6-0., Rs. 1-11-0., Rs. 0-13-6.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Messrs. DADABHOY & CO.
61, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUG" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUG" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up, to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia. purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceedng Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	,,	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	,,	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Liaoyang	Hankow.	Newchwang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager.
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay,

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,

No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public in general that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES of every description and can supply anything in the Boot and Shoe line.

We have received a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS. We have also received a fresh supply of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and we are prepared to guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

Mofussil orders will receive prompt attention

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED FOR THE BANDRA MUNICIPALITY:

SECRETARY, Pay Rs. 150 rising by Rs. 10 every two years to Rs. 200, Security of Rs. 2,000. Preference will probably be given to those possessing Municipal or Civil Engineering experience.

Head Collection Clerk, Pay Rs. 45 rising by Rs. 5 every two years to Rs. 60, Security of Rs. 500. Account experience essential.

Applications, with testimonials, to be made to the President, Bandra Municipality, before 30th September, 1906.

WANTED

FOR the SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAY, British Central Africa, for a period of 3 years PERMANENT WAY INSPECTOR on a salary of £200 1st year, rising to £250 for 3rd year.

Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and previous experience to No. 7938, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.
ARRIVING SEPTEMBER.

JULIUS GOVE.

Per s.s. "DUNERA," due to ARRIVE at BOMBAY about the middle of September, arrives to Mr. GOVE'S CONSIGNMENT—the first of the Season's Horse Shipment.

Mr. Gove's Shipment includes a fine lot of Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, etc., and Native Cavalry Remounts.

Subsequent shipments will arrive to Mr. Gove's Consignment at intervals

JULIUS GOVE,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, &
MELBOURNE (*Australia.*)

"ZAM-ZAM"

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FOR
CHOLERA.
COLIC.
DYSPEPSIA.
Per Bot. Ans. 8; & Ans. 14.
F. S. MADON & Co.
JOOMA MUSJID, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT. —WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East
HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. [illegible] the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
[illegible] USED A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
88 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE.
59 Bridge St., Glasgow.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS are invited to write for our Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

(JUST PUBLISHED.)

"The Marine Steam Turbine." Price 3 post free
(By J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.)

"Verbal Notes, and Sketches for Marine Engineer, Price 6 post free.
(By J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.)

"Chief Examination Drawing Cards." Price 3 post free.
By the same author,

Engineers should note that this College is the only one in the West of Scotland conducted by scientifically trained Teachers

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MARBLE. MARBLE. MARBLE.

WARDEN & CO.,

MARBLE IMPORTERS AND WORKERS, &c.

Supply the finest quality of Choicest Carrara Marble (White, Black, or Coloured).
Specially selected by Ourselves at Carrara.

MARBLE SCULPTUARY OF ALL KINDS QUOTED FOR AT LOWEST PRICES.
Marble Staircases, Marble Fountains, &c.

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING IN MARBLE, CONSULT US BEFORE PURCHASING.
Marble Slabs and Blocks in All Standard Sizes, ready for immediate delivery.

MARBLE STAIR-TRADES, A SPECIALITY.
Old Stone or Wood Staircases over-laid with Marble at Low Rates.

WITH WHAT SHALL WE COVER THE FLOOR?
Immense stock of Marble Flooring Squares, White and Black,
Ready Polished, if required.

QUOTATION GIVEN FOR LAYING COMPLETE VERY HANDSOME EFFECT. INCREASES RENTAL VALUE OF PROPERTY.

MARBLE. MARBLE. MARBLE.
WARDEN & CO.,
27, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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PETROL.
SHELL BRAND
IMPORTED BY THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,
AGENTS:
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
At SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS'
SHIP CHANDLERS' STORE,
DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

We respectfully invite inspection of our Grand Collection of
PICTORIAL POST CARDS,
Coloured and Black and White

BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPES
AND
SEASCAPES a speciality.

OUR STOCK IS UNIQUE OF
RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR
Post Cards in Photogravure Process.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
BOMBAY.

SALE!
ONLY FOR 15 MORE DAYS.
25 Per cent; 37½ Per cent; and 50 Per cent off
BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, BAGS,
Every Description of Leather Goods.

Above discounts are Genuine Cheap bargains and are merely given to further introduce our Leather Goods amongst the public to create a large demand for them and to swell our customers list.

J. OAKES & CO.,
59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at **2** per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and **31st** December, when the minimum balance does not **fall** below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles **and** Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received **without** charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and **twelve** months' notice of withdrawal at rates which **can** be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates **of** Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the **latter** registered Free of Charge through Messrs. **HENRY S. KING & Co.**, 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BARGAINS
IN
PIANO PLAYERS.

S. ROSE & Co. have some good new and second hand PIANO PLAYERS at LOW RATES.

PIANOLAS from Rs. 450.
AERIOLAS, from Rs 500
THE ANGELUS.
THE APOLLOETTE
THE PIANOTOR.
THE PIANOTIST.

If you are unable to play the Piano, these Instruments will enable you to do so, with pleasure to yourself and your friends.

FORT, BOMBAY
S. ROSE & CO.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA
FOR INDIAN, CHINESE, JAPANESE, EGYPTIAN, TURKISH, PERSIAN, SOUDANESE CURIOSITIES.

All kinds of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, all kinds of Enamelled Work, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver Ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair, Shawls, Maltese Lace, Tenneriffe Drawn Thread Work always in Stock.

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
ELECTRO PLATING, GILDING WORKS.
LOCAL AND OUT-STATION ORDERS EXECUTED CAREFULLY.
INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.
DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER AND SILK MERCHANT,
62, 64, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DUNSANY—Aug 25, at Portobello House, Dublin, Lady Dunsany of a son.

HOLLOND—Aug 24, at 37A Great Cumberland Palace, W, wife of Capt Spencer E Hollond, Rifle Brigade of a son.

MOTT—Aug 22, wife of Major Stanley Fielder Mott, 60th Rifles of a son.

NAPIER—Aug 20, at Hamilton House, Hall Road, NW, wife of Capt G S F Napier, late Oxfordshire Light Inf of a son

BIDDULPH—Aug 25, at 12 Third Avenue, Hove, wife of the Hon John Biddulph of a daughter.

WINDHAM—Aug 17, at Waghen Hall, Hull, wife of Major Ashe Windham of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CASTLE—PERKINS—Aug 25, at St Patrick's Church, Hove, Capt Stanley Mason Castle, Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt), son of M P Castle, to Emily Maud, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Perkins.

EDEN—PHILLIPS—Aug 28, T McLachlan Eden, son of the late Col T M B Eden, to Frances, daughter of the late Lionel C Phillips.

HEATHCOTE—WERDMULLER—Aug 23, at St Jude's South Kensington, Henry Ralph Heathcote, lieutenant-commander his Majesty's ship Cynthia, second son of the late Major H F Heathcote, 103rd Regt, and Hilda Clare, elder daughter of C Werdmuller von Elgg.

LINDESAY—STIRLING—Aug 22, at St Andrew's Church, St Andrews, George William Gug, captain 35th Sikhs, to Edith, daughter of the late Thomas Mayne Stirling.

LOWNDES—LACKE—Aug 23, at the Parish Church, Hatfield-Broad-Oak, Major A H W Lowndes, late Rifle Brigade, to Helen Earle, daughter of Sir Owen R Slake, CB.

OGLIVY—SCOTT—Aug 25, Frances Mackenzie Ogilvy, of Prince Edward Mansions, Beyswater, to Eleanor Florence, widow of Surg-Lieut-Col Horatio Scott, and daughter of the late Frederick Beresford Molony, of the Madras Civil Service.

WILLIAMS—DEVERUX—Aug 22, at Bassaleg Church, Mon, Albert Addams Williams, Indian Civil Service, to the Hon Eleanor Mary Devereux, daughter of Viscount Hereford.

DEATHS.

ALSTON—Aug 24, at 69 Eccleston Square, SW, Sir Francis Beilby Alston, KCMG, late of the Foreign Office, aged 85.

CAINE—Aug 25, at Haywards Heath, Lieut-Genl William Hall Caine, late Royal Art (Madras), of Birdwood, St Leonards-on-Sea, aged 60.

DERING—Aug 26, in London, Sir Henry Nevill Dering, Bart, KCMG, CB, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rio, aged 66.

GORDON—Aug 19, at Eastbourne, Admiral William E A Gordon, R N, C B, aged 88.

HALL—Aug 18, at 1 Hillfield Parade, Gloucester, Lieut-Col George William Monk Hall, formerly of the 74th Highlanders, and subsequently of the 66th Regt.

MOTT—Aug 26, Ethel Harriet, wife of Major Stanley Fielder Mott 60th Rifles.

SANDFORD—Aug 20, at Edinburgh, the Right Rev Daniel Fox, Sandford, DD, LLD, sometime Bishop of Tasmania, late Assistant Bishop of Durham, aged 75.

WALL—Aug 18, at Glenshaw Mansions, Brixton, Alfred Henry son of the late George Wall, of Colombo, aged 44.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNING—At Shillong, on Friday, the 7th September, the wife of C H Browning, of a son.

SMITH—At Mussoorie, on Sunday, the 9th September, the wife of J C Smith, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BROWN—At Jhalrapatan, on the 4th September, the Rev J Anderson Brown, MA, of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m.; Sun sets, 6h. 4m.; High water 9-30m., 9-11a.; Low water, 2-35m., 3-32a.
Parsee-Presidency Cricket Match at Poona.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Match.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m.: Sun sets, 6h. 3m.: High water, 10-7m.: 9-59a.: Low water, 3-22m., 4-9a.

FEAST AT MAZAGON.—The Society of Our Lady of Piety celebrates the Feast of its Patroness at 10 a.m. (S.T.)to-morrow, at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory, Mazagon. His Lordship the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will preside on the occasion. A Fancy Bazaar will also be held in connection with the Society. It is hoped the public will patronise this charitable association.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per extra s. s. "Riojan Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day the 15th Instant, instead of the 14th instant as previously notified. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 5-30 p. m. to-day (15th instant.)—Mail for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Tyr" *via* Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow (16th instant) instead of the 15th as previously notified. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on the 17th instant.

THE LATE MR. PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.—A meeting of members of the Jain Dnyan Prasarak Society was held on Wednesday evening, in the hall of the Jain Association of India, with a view to express regret for the death of Mr. Premchund Roychund, a life member of the Society, and to send a letter of sympathy to the members of his family. Mr. Rupchund Lalloobhoy Jahveri was called to the chair. The Secretary of the Society delivered a long address, in which he spoke in appreciative terms of the good qualities of the deceased and the valuable services rendered by them to the Jain community. Resolutions were then unanimously passed expressing the deep regret of the community at the death of Mr. Premchund, and to forward a letter of sympathy to his family. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kersondass Chubildass, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Ardeshir Dadabhai, an actor, with assaulting policeman No. 1583 B. on Thursday night and releasing a Parsee from custody. The latter was arrested on a charge of assaulting an Irani, and the accused to free him assaulted the policeman. He was convicted and fined Rs. 15.—Before the same Magistrate subsequently, Inspector Sullivan placed Bapu Vasonji for rescuing another prisoner from police custody during the row. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment and further ordered him to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100, and like surety for a like amount as a guarantee for his further good conduct.

THE BANDMAN OPERA CO.—This popular Company after a successful season which extended over a period of some twelve nights, left Calcutta for Colombo on Wednesday, where they open on Monday next for four nights. The Company leave Colombo on Friday next by P. and O. Mail Steamer, timed to arrive at Bombay on the afternoon of Sunday, the 23rd instant. We hear that on the occasion of the last performance in Calcutta the Theatre Royal was packed to its fullest extent, hundreds of persons being unable to gain admissions. We would again invite the attention of the Bombay public to the fact that the forthcoming visit of this talented Company is the "farewell" one of the present tour which has now been playing in the East for upwards of ten years. We hear that the booking of seats has been very brisk, and it will be advisable, in order to prevent disappointment, to engage seating accommodation with the least possible delay. We are asked to announce that the Gaiety Theatre will be open to the public for an hour on Saturday the 22nd (7 p. m., to 8 p. m.), to allow of an inspection of the improvements, which have been effected in the interior of the Theatre. The B. B. & C. I. Railway have arranged to serve nightly a service of a late local train for the convenience of persons attending the performance during the season.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade......	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.........	0	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals....................	0	0	8
Total........	5	2	105
Total plague deaths to date ..	133,7012		
Same date last year	4	4	75

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
5	70

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Russia in Revolution.

TELEGRAMS last Saturday from St. Petersburg, Warsaw, and other cities continued to indicate that the condition of the whole country was becoming one of anarchy. Murders of policemen are continually happening; robberies from railway stations, trains, banks, and factories are of daily occurrence; and cases are reported of the murder of officers by their soldiers.

A telegram from Odessa reported that General Kaulbars, the Governor-General, had commuted a death sentence on a peasant to one of ten years' hard labour, having received from the Peasants' Union an intimation that his own death would follow if the sentence were carried out.

Warsaw, Aug. 24 (Reuter).—Last night at Otwock, near Warsaw, a band of revolutionaries attacked the railway station, firing revolvers. They stole 800 roubles (80*l.*) and shot a railway employe dead. During the night the troops searched the neighbourhood and arrested eleven suspects.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 24.—The probability of the establishment of military dictatorships in Poland and in the Caucasus is being much discussed here. The papers state that the Government powder factory near Schlusselburg is working at the highest pressure night and day, and that enormous quantities of ammunition are being despatched to Poland and the Caucasus.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT M. STOLYPIN'S VILLA.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 25 (Reuter).—A dastardly attempt on the life of M. Stolypin was made to-day at the Premier's villa on Apothecary Island while a reception was in progress. The Premier himself was unhurt but a large number of persons were killed, and many, including two of M. Stolypin's children, were injured.

According to the official account, it appears that at four o'clock this afternoon a carriage and pair containing four persons, two of whom wore civilian clothes, while their companions were attired in uniforms, drew up outside M. Stolypin's villa. All four entered the ante-chamber. It was noticed that one of the men held his helmet in his hand for the purpose, it is supposed, of concealing a bomb containing a violent explosive. The bomb was accidentally dropped in the ante-chamber with terrible results. Major-General Zamiatin who was specially attached to the Ministry of the Interior, was killed on the spot, as were also M. Voronin, master of the ceremonies, who was decapitated, and all the other persons in the ante-chamber, including the men who accompanied the individual carrying the bomb.

The back of the villa was destroyed, and M. Stolypin's fifteen-year old daughter sustained severe injuries to both legs. His infant son had a leg broken. The children were not injured by the actual explosion, but by the collapse of a floor. The force of the explosion was so great that the door connecting M. Stolypin's apartment with the reception-room was torn from its hinges. The coachman of the carriage which brought the bomb thrower was killed, and the vehicle itself was destroyed, but the horses were uninjured. Prince Shakhovsky, who was in an apartment adjoining the ante-chamber, was injured, and M. Kvostoff, ex-Governor of Penza, was among the killed.

The fact that two of the assassins were disguised as gendarmes was doubtless intended to make it appear as if they were escorting a political prisoner. In answer to inquiries made this evening, the police authorities stated that the supposed gendarmes carried portfolios, which it is belived contained other bombs.

A fire broke out among the wreckage of the house, but was extinguished.

The principal loss of life occurred in the ante-room. Of the four Terrorists, three were killed by the explosion and the fourth has been arrested. The killed included M. Davydoff, Court Chamberlain, Prince Nakashidze, Captain Fedoroff, of the Gendarmerie Corps, a police-officer named Kozanzeff, and several guards, servants, and couriers, including two *employes* of the artillery department of the Ministry of War.

Immediately after the outrage the Ministers of Finance, Marine, and War, the Comptroller-General, the Grand Dukes, and the Diplomatic Body called on M. Stolypin to express their condolences and to congratulate him on his escape.

Inquiry has revealed that the men who perpetrated the outrage arrived from Moscow by the Warsaw Railway, and took furnished rooms in Morskaya Street. The carriage in which they drove up to the Premier's villa was hired, and they had priviously driven in it to the Summer Opera. The leader of the party, whose dead body is guarded by troops, is a young man of twenty-five years, of somewhat good looks, and very powerfully built. Under his brand-new uniform was a civilian waistcoat, and his linen was extremely dirty.

The perpetrators of the crime were Socialist revolutionaries, and were carrying out the orders of the militant section of that party. Their ostensible excuse is that, owing to the continuation of the death penalty, M. Stolypin and other officers of the Government were only common murderers, and merited a murderer's punishment. The sentence of death which had been passed upon the Premier by the party was communicated to him beforehand. The criminals were well provided with funds. They paid 250 roubles (25*l.*) in advance for rooms they had engaged. Before leaving these apartments they disguised themselves and made the house-porter drunk.

The power of the explosive used may be judged from the fact that houses on the opposite side of the Neva were shaken and windows broken.

The feeling excited here by the outrage is rather one of sentimental regret than of moral abhorrence. The public at large seems tacitly to recognise the existence of civil war, with bayonets and maxims on the one side, bombs and revolvers on the other. One newspaper this morning says the time has long gone past when society would have wondered at the reason for such outrages.

The Czar sent the following telegram to M. Stolypin:—"I cannot find words to express my indignation. I hope with all my heart that the health of your son and daughter may be soon restored, as well as that of the other injured.—NICHOLAS."

M. Stolypin received telegrams of sympathy from the Grand Dukes Vladimir, Constantine, and Alexander, from the Grand Duchesses Elizabeth and Engenie, and from Count Witte.

GENERAL MIN KILLED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26 (*Standard*).—Major-General Min, ex-Colonel of the Semenovsky Guards, was killed at the Peterhof railway-station at six o'clock this evening by a welldressed young woman, who shot him dead with a Browning revolver. The General had only to-day dismissed his bodyguard, by which he had been closely escorted since the men of the Semenovsky Regiment fired on a procession of students, declaring that he was unwilling to remain a prisoner.

General Min had gone to the station to meet his wife on her return from their summer home. He kissed her and as he turned to see after the luggage, the woman fired five shots, two of which lodged in the General's left shoulder and three in his right side and his back. The unfortunate man fell dead without a groan. His wife flew at the assassin, and seized her right arm, the hand of which still held the smoking revolver, at the same time calling a gendarme to her aid.

The woman did not even struggle, but coolly said, "That is my bomb," at the same time pointing to a package on the ground, and adding warningly, "Do not touch it." Mme. Min, after delivering the prisoner over to the gendarme, fell on the body of her husband weeping, and covering it with kisses.

The tragedy marks the accomplishment of another act of terrorist vengeance. General Min was promoted after the Moscow revolt, which was mainly suppressed by the cruelty of the Semenovsky Regiment. Its leader was accordingly marked down for assassination, which has now been effected after several fruitless attempts.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27.—The murder of General Min, like the attempt on M. Stolypin, was ordered by the Central Committee of the militant section of the Socialist Revolutionary Party. The young girl who murdered the general refuses to divulge her name or to betray her accomplices. General Min was fifty-five years old, and had served with the Semenovsky Regiment during the Russo-Turkish War. He was a famous shot and had won many prizes at the butts.

The Socialist Revolutionaries declare that their agents are so numerous that they can face the loss of any number of them in the execution of their works. They also assert that hundreds of agitators have been sent to stir up the peasants, and have met with great success. Many arrests have been made in connection with the outrage.

General Vonlarlarski, the temmporary military governor of Warsaw, was shot and killed on Monday while driving in a cab. The assassin escaped.

A semi-official announcement comes from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Government cannot give away to the Terrorist attacks, and will remain firm in adherence to its policy.

An Imperial Ordinance has been issued charging the Peasants' Agrarian Bank with the duty of arranging the sale to the peasants of a number of estates for the purpose of augmenting the amount of land owned by peasant proprietors.

The Labour ex-members of the Duma have issued another strongly worded manifesto to the army, charging the Czar with having deceived the Fatherland, and calling on the soldiers to show that the Fatherland is dearer to them than the Czar.

Arrests in St. Petersburg continue on a huge scale. The arrest of thirty sailors at Cronstadt is reported.

There have been innumerable cases of arson in the provinces.

Encounters between peasants and the police have occurred in several places.

ST. Petersurg, Aug. 28 (*Reuter*).—The newspapers to-day announce the arrest of thirty sailors at Cronstadt. Cases are reported from Moscow of men firing on the police from cabs, three persons being wounded yesterday.

There have been innumerable cases of arson in the provinces. Sixty incendiary fires have been reported from Elizabetgrad, in the government of Kherson, during the past week. Many persons were killed and wounded in an encounter between peasants and police at Karlovka, in the government of Poltava.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Kolnische Zeitung* (Aug. 28) observes that since the dissolution of the Duma the forces of the revolution have undoubtedly become more consolidated and more resolute in the pursuit of their goal than heretofore, but they are sill without the guidance of a centralised leadership. As regards the army, he adds that no more than one-tenth of the troops have been rendered unreliable by the prevailing ferment. In the navy, on the other hand, the spirit of mutiny is spreading in an ominous fashion and the naval forces in Cronstadt, Reval, Libau, and Sebastopol are actively in favour of the revolution.

The view of the Revolutionary part is, says the correspondent, that it is necessary to demonstrate to the Emperor, by the removal of M. Stolypin, that in no circumstances will the nation content itself any longer with words, and that it is not disposed to tolerate so-called Governamental Liberalism which does not promptly act up to its promises. According to despatcher from Hamburg the police believe that they have discovered there the central organisation of the Committee of Terror in Germany, which is charged with the task of obtaining and forwarding explosives and arms to Russia. Large quantities of ammunition and weapons have been seized in Hamburg, and the investigations pursued by the police are assuming wide dimensions.

M. Stolypin, in conversation with a friend, has described the situation in Russia as graver than it was at the end of the reign of Alexander II. He believed the majority now recognised that the Government could with difficulty avoid the path of reaction.

With reference to the newspaper reports that the Government was elaborating Bills to adjust the workmen's questions and to make these law before the meeting of the Duma, it is officially declared that this is not so, and that these Bills are being prepared for the Duma, before which they will be laid.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 24TH AUGUST.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Areadia, Captain A. L. Balentini, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 31st Aug. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Arnould, Mr L
Bion, Mr A O
Brand, Mr G E
Dundas, Mr R C
Dun, Mr E W and Miss
Dale, Comdr S D
Donaldson, Mr and Mrs and child and infant
Dam[illegible]lo, Mr S
Favre, Mlle
Good, Miss K
Hughes, Miss M A
Jefferson, Mr R L
Lisle, Mr G W C
[illegible]ole, Miss
Meek, Mr H H
Marr, Mr C K
Macaulay, Miss E
Perry, Capt E L
Phillips, Mr J A
Polter, Mr H H
Reid, Major and Mrs E and child
Russell, Mr and Mrs
Searl[illegible] Major P C
Siggery, Miss A
Shephard, Mr and Mrs and 2 infants
Sheers, Mr S E
Sunders, Mr P
Thorp, Mr F W
Vale, Comdr S D
Walkinson, Mr and Mrs N E and child
Walter, Mr B

FROM MARSEILLES.

Balthazar Mr B C
Boylan, Mr I D
Belgrave, Lt I D
Costa Mr Angela
Costa, Antonis
Daji, J Rustomjee Mr and Mrs
Dhanpet Rai, D
Dawes, Clark K C
Engledue, Capt H A
Faskin, Col C
Goldmay, Miss E
Gokhale, Hon G K
Goff, Capt L H
Howell Mr G C L
Hesketh, Mr W
John, Mr R
Lilley, Major G W
Lady Millbanksmaid
Lyon, Mr C H
Lans, Mr W H
Muddiman, Mr A P
MacMillan, Mr I M C A
M[illegible]dir, Mr P
Napier, Mr [illegible]
Naim, Mr S M
Newton, Mr and Mrs F W
Palmer, Lt E W E
Pile, Lt
Proctor, Mr W
Phillips, Mr S G
Palmer, Lt E W G
Russells Chaffear Mr
Stanyon, Mr and Mrs H J
Sheridan, Mrs H C
Temple, Lt T
Tebbull, Mr T F
Tweedie, Mr D R
Tyabji, Mr F B
Tainton, Miss E
Waller, Mr E
Watson, Mrs E V
Walsh, Mr M P
White Capt J R

FROM BRINDISI VIA PORT SAID.

Bell, Major C
Brett, Mr F L S
Dobson, Lt Col E
Danks, Mr E
Ellwood, Capt B P
Hirst, Mr
Hepper, Capt E C
Holland, Mr P E
Loving Mr A
Kiddie, Mr I C
Milbanke, Lady
Subedar, Mr and Mrs S R
Subedar, Miss
Spalding, Capt W B
Vandeleur, Major R S
Wheatley, Major

FROM ADEN.

Hesketh, Mr W
Howell, Mr G [illegible] L
Lang, Mr W H
Lyon, Mr C H
Macaulay, Mrs E

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, Commander London, to Marseilles and London :—

Atal, Mr A N
Alis, Mr Jahir A
Attwood, Mrs R
Attwood, Master
Beveridge, Mr E A
Boileau, Capt E R P
Bomanji, Mr J K R
Batson, Mr
Brooks, Mr and Mrs W H and infant
Burge, Mr M
Baldrey, Capt Mrs
Chandhuri, Mr R N
Chatterjee, Mr
Coleman, Mrs and 3 sons
Coleman, Miss
Cornell, Mr S G
Clogstoun, Mr H C
Crupt Mr
Chanel, Mr K
Daly, Maj the Hon R CSI CIE
Dubash, Mr B
De Graaf, Miss
Denney Major
Edwardes, Miss A K
Fielding Mr
Fox, Mr C E
Gahagan, Mr and child
Gascoigne, Mr and Mrs
Goldie, Mr
Hargreaves, Miss
Heckle, Mr J H
Hogg, Miss
Habel-Motan, Mr
James, Mr S R
Joseph, Miss A E St
Joseph, Miss L M St
Joseph, Mr
Kathjee, Mr
Khan, Mrs Moli, K G Said
Kitching Mr W L W and child
Lewis, Mr
Lord, Rev H F
Lalichadd, Mr
Lalchand, Kundanani, Mr
Longden, Capt R J
Lane, Capt
Mann, Mr Alex
Mearns, Mr H G
Mody, Mr
Moosa, Ebrahim Mr
Mukhi, Mr M G
Mukhi, Mr C D
McOliverty, Mr A H
Marker, Major R J
Mitchell, Major
Narain, Mr K
Nehru, Mr M
Nehru, Mr J
Norton, Dr and Mrs H B
Norton Mr D K
Puri, Mr L M
Pillay, Mr M N Shankara
Roberts, Dr D
Rish, Mr
Rossignol, Mr
Reilley, Lt-Col E W
Singh, Mr S M
Swan, Mrs
Sleeman, Mr J L
Singh, Mr Tahil
Simpson, Prof W J
Symons, Mr H
Stamton, Mr V
Thorp, Mr and Mrs R F
Tytler, Mrs
Trelaway, Mr L C
Tinkler, Mr W S
Vlasto, Mr
Vernon, Mr James
Walker, Mr R E Gordon
Weight, Mrs A W Overback and infant
Wilkilson, Mrs C

THE "DREADNOUGHT."

A Thoroughly Well-built Ship.

The Press Association's Portsmouth correspondent states, on the authority of high officials in Portsmouth Dockyard, that a report published on August 31 that the battleship "Dreadnought" has been "scamped" and that "the ship has been badly built" is entirely without foundation. The names of the officials interviewed cannot be disclosed, but their title to speak with authority is unimpeachable. They state that the ship has been thoroughly well built and has stood all the hydraulic and other tests applied, both to her water-tight compartments, without leaking in the least.

"There is no foundation whatever for the assertion," one official remarked, "and I do not understand why they should have been circulated, unless there is some jealousy on the part of pivate firms because the 'Dreadnought' has been built in a Government yard in record time. These firms could not build such a ship in the same period because trade-union organisations would not permit men to work under such conditions, or put in so much overtime as the men have done on the 'Dreadnought.' The fact that the men have worked overtime does not imply sweating. There has been no sweating whatever. The men have been fully paid for what they have done, and so far from resenting overtime liked it. There has been no scamping whatever, and no ship has ever been better built.

The correspondent adds, that the authorities are extremely indignant with the assertion published, as those engaged on the "Dreadnought" have displayed enthusiastic pride in their work to an extent which is somewhat unusual in a Government establishment.

A Devonport correspondent says similar indignation is expressed there regarding the reports of the alleged faulty work in the construction of the ill-fated battleship "Moutagu."

AN accident happened to submarine A8 while taking part in diving operations on August 21, in conjunction with the "B" class composing the Devonport flotilla. Submarine A8 had reached the fishing-grounds at Whitsand Bay, and had either dived, or was about to dive, when her horizontal propellors became entangled in a fishing net whereby she was rendered helpless. In response to the submarine's signals torpedo-boat 82, which was escorting the flotilla, came to her assistance and towed the submarine back to the Hamoaze, where she was able to take up her usual moorings.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.
September 31.

ARRIVAS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt C A Smith, B
Mr A N Moberly, B Cov
Mr W S Talbot, B Cov
Mr A English, B
Mr J H W [illegible]drymple-Clerk, B
Mr P H Clutt[illegible]
Mr E S Bellasis, B
Mr H A Lane, B
Mr W A Kennedy, B
Mr P L Bowers, Bo
Mr E H McDowell, Bo
Col H S Wheatley C B, commanding Fyzabad Bde
Lieut-Col T C Pears, I A
Lieut-Col C R Keate, 90 Punj
Lieut-Col H J W Brownrigg, R E
Major C H Heycock, R E
Capt G B Drew, 1st West Yorkshire Regt
Capt A P Trevor, I A
Lieut C A B Hamilton, 23 G R
Lieut N H C Russell, 39 C I H
Lieut C S M C Watson, R E
Lieut H C E Dobbin, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col M J Meade, C I E, B furl to Aug 11, 1906
Major J Chaytor-White, I M S, B, 6 weeks' M C
Capt F C Owens, I A, B, 6 days' furl
Mr R S Greenshields, B Cov, 6 mo furl
Mr F C Henniker, B Cov, 12 days furl
Mr M de M Sineas, B, 16 days' extraordinary leave
Mr H Christie, B, 2 mo M C
Mr P W Lang, B, 2 mo M C
Mr C J A Hoskins, B, 27 days' furl
Mr T S Earl, B, 6 mo M C (all except 1 day being extraordinary leave)
Mr W P Henderson, B, 10 days' furl
Mr E H Wallace, M Cov, furl to April 4, 1907
Lieut-Col W E Kerrich, R A, I O D, 2 mo
Major J O S Fayrer, 5 G R, to Nov 18, 1905, on M C
Major E P Johnson, R E, 60 days
Major R G Burton, 94 Russell's Inf, 10 days
Major A G W Moore, S T C, 6 mo M C
Major A Wood, I A, 2 mo M C
Capt R E Bond, 4 Raj, 3 days
Lieut H W F Ricketts, 93 Inf, 4 mo M C
Lieut A P Hughes, 1 G R, 1 mo M C
Lieut W L Wayman, 116 Mah, 3 mo M C
Lieut E L Robinson, I A, 2 mo M C
Lieut N V Thew, 120 Inf, 3 mo M C
Lieut H N Jackson, 26 Lt Cav, 1 mo M C
Lieut G R Bird, 4 Raj, 3 mo M C
Second Lieut H de N Lucas, Unatt List, 1 mo M C
Comdr A J G Piffard, R I M, 6 mo M C
Sub-Lieut R Price, R I M, 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col M J Meade, C I E, B
Capt L B H Haworth, B
Mr F C Henniker, B Cov
Mr H F Samman, B Cov
Mr C R Wilkinson, B Cov
Mr W N Ludlam, B
Mr G W C Lisle, B
Mr D Berrill, B
Mr W E James, B
Mr C E Muriel, B
Mr O S Smith B,
Mr V H Jackson, B
Mr W P Henderson, B
Mr E S Bellasis, B
Mr W W Phillips, M Cov
Mr H F Arbuthnot, M
Mr L K Fearon, M
Mr W A Fowler, M
Major L F Childe, I M S, Bo
Capt R S Muter, Bo
Mr E M Hodgson, Bo
Mr W F D Fisher, Bo
Mr H G Bulkley, Bo
Major-Gen C H Des Vœux, C B, I A
Col J A Tanner, D S O, R E
Col M H S Grover, C B, I A
Col H S Wheatley, C B, I A
Col A W Money, R F A
Col J S Melville, 4 Raj
Lieut-Col F Churchill, 81 Prs
Lieut-Col C I Fry, 125 Napiers' R
Lieut-Col G H Weller, 14 Jat Lrs
Major H S Hazelgrove, 102 K E O, Gren
Major H G Benn, 33 Q O L, Cav
Major R G Burton, 94 Russell's Inf
Major C H Selwyn, 12 Cav
Major G M Duff, R E
Major C M Cartwright, 36 Jacob's H
Major F F Badcock, D S O, 5 G R
Major R C F Gordon, 15 Lrs
Major H E Lowis, 119 Inf
Major H G B Raitt, I A
Major Fitz H Wintle, 30 Punj
Capt C H Turner, Suffolk Regt
Capt F A Wynter, D S O, R A
Capt E C Alexander, D S O, 55 Coke's R
Capt J B Christian, I M S
Capt R L Hagger, I M S
Capt C E D Davidson-Houston, 58 Vaughan's R
Capt S M Rice, 64 Prs
Capt S B Watson, 64 Prs
Capt A Ferguson Davie, 53 Sikhs
Capt A N Lovell, 29 Lrs
Capt F P P Rouse, 20 Deccan H
Capt H M MacTier, 1-39 Garh R
Capt R D Willcocks, I M S
Lieut H C Pulley, 12 Prs
Lieut F W Hunt, 19 Lrs
Lieut L A M Jones, 86 Inf
Lieut R D Jennings, 13 Lrs
Lieut G D Martin, 9 Bhopal Inf
Lieut G Bunbury, 13 Raj
Lieut C D Gregson, 20 Deccan H
Lieut H S Mitchell, 32 Sikh Prs
Lieut A C Norman, 5 Cav
Lieut P W Burrowes, 25 Cav
Lieut J G Lecky, 119 Inf
Lieut G D S Le Messurier, 34 Sikh Prs
Lieut C W Prescott, 53 Sikhs
Lieut R D Beadle, 46 Punj
Lieut E C Irwin, 20 D C O Inf
Lieut R D S McLeod, 19 Lrs
Lieut J P Mitford, 21 Inf
Lieut W H Anderson, 33 Lt Cav
Lieut D Cameron, 1 D C O Raj
Lieut G W Atkins, 25 Punj
Lieut J H G Buller, 57 R
Lieut A M Forteath, 36 Jacob's H
Lieut J F Todd, 39 C I H
Lieut H I Money, 1 G R
Second Lieut H de N Lucas, Unatt List
Lieut W R B Douglas, R I M

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF SEPTEMBER 15, 1856.]

THE efforts of the British Government for the recovery of captives, on several occasions, would, in a former age, have been called chivalrous, though, in the present day they are called, what indeed they really are, simple act of humanity. Often has the Government by its trusty emissaries endeavoured to redeem Hindustanees who were taken captives in the Afghan war, and have since then languished under a bondage of the saddest kind in the remote regions of Toorkistan. Recently, again, the same Government has been, under Providence, the indirect means of affording a hope of release to a number of Punjabee captives now in Chinese Thibet.

The circumstances of these last named captives are in this wise :—When the family of these Jummoo Rajas, of which Maharaja Goolab Singh is the present head, obtained, under Runjeet Singh's authority, possession of the hill territory, near the sources of the Cheenab, they appointed as their Lieutenant a man named Zorawur Singh. Stationed at Kishtwar, Zorawur Singh crossed over to Leh, overran Ladakh, and took Iskardo, which are still held by the Maharajah. Having done this Zorawur Singh discovered that Lhassa had been once a dependency of the Ladakh sovereigns, and argued that, having deposed the Ladakh sovereign, he had a right to Lhassa. To give effect to that argument he proceeded to the Lhassa territory with a considerable force in 1841. But on one fine frosty morning, in the winter of that year, he was suddenly met by a superior force from Lhassa. His southern soldiers benumbed with cold could not fight. He himself and a large portion of his men were slain and several hundreds were made prisoners.

These prisoners have dragged on existence for nearly 15 years. Recently the Maharajah has evinced an interest in their welfare. And at last the Nepal Government having come to a general understanding with the Thibetan authorities the Lhassa Governor offered to surrender the survivors of Zorawur Singh's disastrous expedition. How many men of that unhappy band may now be living we do not know. Probably not a hundred. Very few of them would be Sikhs, but the majority are Hill-Rajpoots. Whether they will all return to this part of the country is uncertain. For some of them have, we understand, taken unto themselves wives in the land of bondage, and have families of Thibetan mother. Sons, too, who do return may probably settle in the Punjab rather than replace themselves under the 'mild sway' of His Highness of Jummoo.

But whatever may be the ultimate fate of these men after escaping from the regions of these eternal snows of Himalaya, and from the perils of wild foes, it will be admitted that this instance may be added to the long list of those acts of disinterested benevolence, which aid the strengthening influence of British power in Asia.

The "Central Asian Difficulty" seems to be a favourite, though certainly very hopeless, subject for official mystery-mongers. We had our local authorities the other day trying—according to their apologists—to make a secret of the proposed expedition to Persia. Now we learn from the *Lahore Chronicle*, that the Cabul authorities have taken to a characteristically summary mode of checking the flow of intelligence from that quarter in the direction of India. Our contemporary expects letters from Afghanistan, but in the meantime he learns from a reliable source that "one of his Kossids was murdered some five weeks since when attempting to leave the Afghan territory." It might be supposed that publicity would be the best policy, both for Dost Mahomed and the Bombay Government in the present phase of the difficulty aforesaid; but it would seem that a desire for secrecy is too natural to power to be shaken off even at the demand of expediency.

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The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1906.

TO ATTRACT RECRUITS.

WE have been long taught to consider the right time for a soldier to get his pension is after twenty-one years' service That means a soldier is pensioned when he is more or less in his prime and with many years of hard work in front of him on other lines. Now, instead of pensioning him off and giving him a wage for nothing except as a graceful recognition of past services, why not give him a new appointment under Government, more suitable to his years? Let us make him a postman. The cost of five hundred soldiers transferred to the Post Office after twenty-one years' service at a pound a week is £ 500. The cost of 500 soldiers at a pound a week is £500, or a total of £ 1,000 per week—*i.e.*, a saving of £ 250 a week. A Postman can go on doing his work as a rule till he is quite an old man, and when he is beginning to age, work can still be found for him at a lesser wage more congenial to him by far than having to sit at home with nothing to do, and eat the wages of present idleness, however well he may have earned them. The Postman is one kind of Government servant, of whom thousands are employed; he is assured of his daily bread to the day of his death, once he comes on the establishment, and of willing recruits there is a surfeit though the work is harder and the pay is relatively low. The age of the soldier on earning his pension is, we will say, 40: the age of the Postman and other similar Government so-called Civil servants, is 65—a gain of 25 years of a man's service before the Government has to pension him off! Who can enumerate the many thousands of posts the Government has in its gift besides in the Post Office and the Police? There are clerkships in Government offices and thousands are employed in Arsenals and Dockyards, and elsewhere at scales of wages to suit all capacities. If more men are released from service at twenty-one years than there are civil appointments vacant for them without turning the War Office into a Registry Office, let the large employers of labour know that good men in the prime of life, whose trustworthiness has this to guarantee it to their employers of labour know that their pension is dependent on it, are to be obtained there for the asking! There will be far more vacancies than there are men to fill them.

What does all this lead us to? Simply the conclusion that as young men we can see the certainty of a good wage to the day of our death by becoming soldiers first and behaving ourselves decently. In other words, the Army has become, by what seems to the ordinary intellect a quite simple and logical process, the plum of the labour market. However, ere this the Cardwellians have begun to challenge the wisdom and practical possibilities of these sugestions; and how are we to answer them? For simplicity's sake the Infantry alone shall be discussed, but the same arguments are meant to hold for the other branches of the service. We put conscription aside, marked "not wanted,' which is the same thing as acknowledging our preparedness to pay highly for its substitute. Previous experience has taught us that we cannot get nor ever have been able to get into our Army, our short service Army administered as it has been for many years practically on the same lines in spite of our many "cooks,"—the class of men we require. Does any one still doubt the reason of it? Those oft-mouthed arguments against the popularity of the service, the crowding together in barracks, want of privacy, evil companions, loss of individuality, are not the reasons at all. There is one reason and all must know it. Just this—the precarious chances of a livelihood when service is over. All others are but side-issues. And when the pay now offered is considered, better by far than can be earned by 90 per cent, of the wage earners, it must be a very strong prejudice that can restrain a good man, who can make fairly sure of promotion and a pension even now, under existing conditions. A good N.-C.-O. may blacken his character as a recruit from a false impression, he may in a moment of exasperation commit a military crime. What is it we want? A striking force first which shall consist of our Indian and Colonial Regiments; in other words, our Imperial Police as a first line. A second line to reinforce the first when required; third Reserves for our home defence Army. The first desideratum of all is that the youthful male population shall turn its most serious attention to a military life and it must be made easy for them to begin at once to realize their hopes. To have earned the right to the term "efficient soldier" should be at once a certificate that a man is a good character and all Regimental depots can train hundreds of men in batches—giving them their food and clothing whilst at work and a sufficient lodging allowance. This should be the first stage. "Without I get this efficient certificate at once; I no not stand much chance of getting into the Army." It is this we want to hear our young men comptain "At any rate now I am an efficient, if I join my depot for a month's training when called on not more than once a yea till I am 21 years old. I am good for at least six pence a day as a reservist for the next twelve years—that is something." Our First Army then has got to be a popular force that can offer amongst its other attractions employment for the term of a man's capacity for work with a pension in his old age, Let the term of enlistment be for twenty-one years. After which, or at any time that may be found mutually convenient, a man is to be given other civil employment with a pension when he is no longer fit for work. Men from the Second Army should have preference to vacancies in the first.

A good man who can see a certain wage in front of him to the day of his death will willingly serve for a lesser wage than is required to attract even men of the lowest strata into a short service army. So, in spite of the pension we shall economize. A hundred and fifty regiments of 800 men each, half the regiments in India and half at home and in the Colonies will suffice for this force. Now, for our second line we require a like number of regiments or cadres and in them we want to enlist as many of our young "efficients" as we can get with the triple object of having always ready a sufficient supply of draughts for the First Army, secondly of having a thoroughly trained and organized force for despatch over seas at a moment's notice, and thirdly, with the object of finding a large Reserve for both. Terms of enlistment should be for five years with the Colours and preference given to "efficients" who are already earning their six pence a day as partly trained Reservists. Periods of training should be three months annually. Making allowances for climate and the demands of the labour market, at least two batches of these men could come up for training annually. We should thereby practically have two trained Militias—for we have reverted to the Militia in our Second Army. There is no getting away from it. But it is claimed for this new Militia that it is made up of the pick of our young "efficients," who, many of them, have made up their minds to get into First Army as soon as they can, this can only be compassed through the Second Army. The men who have done their five annual trainings without getting into First Army, will form a first Reserve and in our young efficients we have a large second Reserve. In a foreign war where large re-inforcements were demanded of us, the two batches of trained Militia should be sufficient to feed the First Army up to war strength as well as maintain its own Regiments on a war footing. For home defence our Fourth Army brings us back to the Volunteers, of whom much has been said of late. Though Rifle Clubs are good, and trained individuals by thousands are good, yet we do not get the best value out of them, except as an organized Field Force. Especially should this force be exceptionally and throughly organized and complete in itself, as it will be required to move suddenly, if at all. We do not need to go outside our sea-girt island to look for a model. All national institutions and organizations must be in harmony with the spirit of the nation, or to come down to a more lowly maxim, we must cut our coat according to our cloth. Patriotism, doubtless, has a good deal to say in the matter of the sudden rush to arms in times of grave national danger; but are we out of sentimental pedantry to shut our eyes to the fact that was proved in our last war, that an extraordinary stimulant, even then, is required to discover its existence? A man no more "soldiers" from patriotism in peace time, than does the labourer or the butcher or the baker select his work for this cause! Few are the men who become soldiers by instinct, though no doubt there are some who follow in the steps of their forbears in this honourable career. In common with all other workers the soldier works for his daily bread; and though some like to have a few years of plenty and then trust to luck for the future, by far the greater number and these the best, prefer just enough daily bread to keep them going till the end. Make the service popular and so attract the men we want as they are not to be compelled to come in.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT IN BOMBAY.

THE work of the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies in Bombay is still rather creative than administrative. Much time during the year was occupied by him in travelling in different parts of the Presidency. Of the thirty-one societies, registered up to the end of last year, only ten had settled down to regular work, these being at Kanginhal, Hulkoti, Chikk-Handigol, Tadvala, Garag, Aminbhair, Malsamudra, Betgeri, Muddebihal and the Bombay Urban Society. Nearly all of these found considerable difficulties to surmount, and the remaining societies, registered in February and March, have naturally no results to show. When a society is registered the certificate of registration and a copy of the approved by-laws with other papers are sent to the applicants through the Collector of the District. The applicants must then arrange to meet, formally adopt the by-laws, and elect a committee. The latter must get permission from the Postmaster-General to open a Postal Savings Bank account, appoint a Secretary, purchase stationery and push on the work of collecting capital from members. In rural societies it is not unusual to commence collecting capital as entrance fees and fixed deposits from members before applications for registration is made, but in urban societies the collection of capital is ordinarily commenced subsequent to the date of registration. When committees have collected funds locally, they apply for a Government advance, sometimes commencing to lend from the collected funds at once, sometimes awaiting the receipt of the Government advance before dealing with applications for loans. Commenting on the question of the utility of funds in the off-seasons the Registrar says "One of the duties of the committees is to find employment for capital during the two or three months when cultivators do not ordinarily need money, the duty being frequently lightened by the willingness of members to borrow early and obtain an extra month's interval before repayment. There is no great loss in the slight extension of the loan period. The former pays a few annas more in interest and, if prices are rising, certainly loses nothing, while, the society earns much more interest on loan than a Savings Bank deposits." But the committees are not free from worries. It would seem to be unsafe to assert that the purpose named in a loan application is always the purpose in the applicant's mind or that the applicant always expends the money as he originally intended. For some years the purpose may be wrongly stated for one or more of the following reasons: Where people have been in the habit of borrowing and occasionally misapplying tagai, there is a tendency to write down marriage expenses, etc., under the official description "land improvement," so that the necessary funds may be obtained on reasonable terms. "I think" says the Registrar, "that in some cases co-operative borrowers have been influenced by this tendency. Moreover, most rural societies allow a larger maximum loan for reproductive than for non-productive expenditure, so that an applicant who wants for outlay of the latter kind a large sum than the maximum admissible will put forward 'land improvement' as the justification for the loan." These poineer societies are doing much to gain favour for the system from the local banks and the result should be very marked in the next two years when it is seen that the village co-operative society is not only a definite but a very desirable thing.

SIR FREDERICK LUGARD.

THE news that Sir Frederick Lugard will not return to Nigeria will be received with regret both by the natives of the country and by all Imperialists. Sir Frederick was not in any way a "prancing pro-Consul," and is one of the few administrators who has not found a grave for his reputation in Africa. His career was one of stirring incident and critical adventure, yet it has been truly said of him that he was consistently guided by the thought of our common humanity. Imperial expansion meant to him an increase of the burden of responsibility, but he never shirked it, and his resignation is a distinct loss to the Empire. Sir Frederick's successes have been regarded in India as the triumphs of one of ourselves, for he not only served but was born in this country. He was educated at Rossall, the school which has turned out many distinguished Anglo-Indians, and after a period of training at Sandhurst he entered the Army and took part in the frontier expedition, following the Kabul massacre, next serving with the Indian Contingent in the Soudan in 1885. Three years later on return from the Burma Campaign he entered the Political service. Being sent to Uganda as administrator, he carefully studied the people as well as their country and wrote on "The Rise of our East African Empire." Indeed, it is said to be entirely due to Sir Frederick and his works that Uganda and Nyassaland are still preserved to us. Fate, however, nearly put a close to this work at the very outset. When operating against the slave-traders in Nyassaland, unaware that his men were not closely following him, he attacked a stockade single-handed and was badly wounded. His race against Captain Decœur to secure the treaty with the King of Nikki on behalf of the Royal Niger Company, was an exploit which our French rivals admired although their representative, who had four days' start, was badly beaten. Six years ago Sir Frederick was appointed to the administratorship of Nigeria and during his stay there it became necessary to fight for the retention of the country, but it was generally acknowledged that his campaign was one of the most carefully conducted of our many hill compaigns. His only unfriendly critics are the missionaries whom he would not permit to indulge in unrestrained eccentricities such as they do in many another country.

BRUNSWICK AND HANOVER.

THE death of Prince Albrecht of Prussia, Regent of Brunswick, serves to recall the somewhat romantic circumstances which necessitated a Regency in a German State which had always had a ruler of its own. The last reigning Duke of Brunswick died in 1884. The next head of the State should then have been the present Duke of Cumberland. But the Cumberland family had been banished ever since the Duke's father, King George of Hanover, sided with Austria when she went to war with Germany in 1866, and thus lost his Crown and Kingdom. So Germany intervened to prevent the Duke of Cumberland coming into Brunswick. Germany required the Duke to relinquish his claims to the Crown of Hanover. But the Duke refused, as he refuses to this day, and always will, at any rate while his mother, the aged ex-Queen of Hanover, lives. So Germany refused to allow the Duke to come into his own in Brunswick, but permitted him to inherit the private property of the late Duke. So Germany appointed Prince Albrecht of Prussia Regent of Brunswick, a post he continued to hold until his death, which Reuter recorded yesterday. The Hanoverian Guelphs retired to Gmunden in Austria, and as it was in behalf of Austria that they lost their kingly prerogative, they have always been most kindly treated by the Emperor Francis Joseph. During the last twenty years various efforts have been made to patch up the quarrel between the irreconcilable Guelph party, and the Hohenzollerns but without success, and although the Kaiser forced a meeting with the Duke of Cumberland by attending the obsequies of the late King of Denmark, (the Duke's father-in-law) the Hanoverian Prince refused to "cry quits," and the feud continues. The Duke of Cumberland will probably now lay a formal claim to the Duchy of Brunswick before the German Government, though, of course, the Regency will still be held by a Prussian Prince. It is doubtful whether any Bavarian, Wurttemberger or Saxon prince would accept it, as their sympathies are generally on the side of Hanover.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Peninsular with the homeward Mails of the 8th instant arrived at Aden at 1 p. m. on Thursday.

THE tragic end of Jim West, Barnum's famous clown, who has committed suicide at Schenectady, was in keeping with his life. Outside the circus ring he was the most melancholy of men. People who did not know him often advised him to go and see Jim West. They said it would cheer him up.

From the 1st to the 7th instant 2 Europeans, 12 East Indians, 20 Native Christians, 490 Hindus, and 59 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 583. The death-rate was 59·5 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 53·9. The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 71, small-pox 2, fevers 141, bowel-complaints 112, and other causes 257.

ONE of the most luxurious railway coaches ever built has just been completed in France for King George of Greece. It is 45ft. long, and consists of two bedrooms, with dressing and bath rooms, a study lined with book-shelves, a magnificent drawing-room and a dining room in which ten people can sit down to dinner. The rooms are hung with silk tapestry and the furniture is of Mahogany and oak.

THE Deal Corporation have successfully defended an action brought against them by a farmer, who claimed damages for the destruction of his crops by rats. The point was whose rats they were—the farmer's or the Corporation's. The farmer contended that they came from a public refuse depot which had been erected near his grounds; but the Corporation through their Surveyor, declared that the abnormal quantities of corn grown by the farmer attracted the rats far more readily than did the refuse heap. It was further stated by the the Surveyor that 2,000 of their rodents had been killed in a year by the Corporation's rat-catcher, and he was prepared with a evidence to prove that the farmer's and not the Corporation's rats had done the mischief in question.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

DEATH OF LADY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

WE are reminded to-day that, at the first meeting of the French Cabinet after the visit to this country of M. Loubet and his Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse informed his colleagues that the thing which impressed him most during his stay in London was his being introduced to the Leader of the Opposition by the Prime Minister. To us such an act is quite natural, and it would have surprised English people very much if the Opposition newspapers this morning had not joined their Ministerial contemporaries in expressing the sympathy which all of us feel with the Prime Minister in the terrible loss he has suffered. "Party feeling" as the *Times* says, "is sometimes strong and occasionally even bitter in this country, but we are glad to think that it never impairs the kindly relations which exist between our public men, or the friendly interest which we all take in the domestic joys and sorrows of our statesmen." There is something peculiarly pathetic in the bereavement of the Prime Minister. After a long struggle he reaches largely, as it seems, owing to the encouragement he received from his devoted wife, the highest position which it is possible for an Englishman to occupy, and within a short time he is struck by the most cruel blow that any man can receive. Every one will hope that he may find some comfort in the absorbing nature of the burdens which one in his position has to bear. Lady Campbell-Bannerman had long been an invalid, but it is only since her husband became Prime Minister that her condition gave rise to serious anxiety. Her ailments were neuritis and a weak heart, aggravated by an attack of influenza contracted at Dover. So weak was the state of her health that she only went out of doors twice after the Prime Minister moved from his town house in Belgrave Square to his official residence in Downing Street and there was more than one occasion during the past session when her life was despaired of. It appears that it was against the wish of her doctor that she went to Marienbad. For nearly twenty years it has been the habit of the Prime Minister to spend a portion of the Parliamentary recess in that favourite resort and it was probably more out of consideration for him than thought of her own convenience that made her insist upon undertaking the comparatively long journey. At first she seemed to improve a little, but two or three days ago she had a relapse and the telegrams prepared us for the worst. The immediate cause of death was exhaustion due to inability to take any nourishment. To the general public she was quite unknown and although she shared her husband's political views she shrank from appearing on platforms even before her enfeebled health made such an exertion impossible. It is characteristic of her retiring nature that until to-day, after her death, no portrait of her was seen in any publication and it could not have been the fault of the papers. I have always understood that Lady Campbell-Bannerman was a lady of quite respectable ability and culture, If we are to believe an obviously well-informed writer in the *Tribune* she was more than this. One of the most prominent of Sir Henry's colleagues in the present Cabinet, we are told, recently expressed the opinion that Lady Campbell-Bannerman was the most remarkable woman in politics since the Reform Bill—that her contribution to the fortunes and development of a party was far greater than that of Lady Palmerston, Mrs. Disraeli, or Mrs. Gladstone. It is certain that her influence over her husband was very great. Indisputably she persuaded him that he possessed those powers of real leadership which he has so triumphantly asserted. The writer goes on to mention a conversation he had a few weeks before Mr. Balfour's resignation with a lady also associated with Liberal politics. He was expressing revolutionary impatience with certain "offices without portfolio" which are still retained in the British Cabinet system. His radical ideas met with a dignified reproof. These posts were useful, even necessary, for those who had borne the burden and heat of public life in this country, but who were no longer equal to the anxieties and responsibilities of the greater offices. One such post (which was not the position of Prime Minister and first Lord of the Treasury) was to be reserved for Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, whose sterling services to the party fully entitled him to an old age of political ease and dignity, but whose somewhat extreme opinions on the subject of Ireland, South Africa, and disarmament rendered it impossible that he should have the first place. With a peer Premier and some very capable Whig lawyers in the great departments, moderate opinion could be conciliated and the spoils of office secured. "The credit of brushing aside this kind of nonsense" says the *Tribune's* contributor "lay very largely with Lady Campbell-Bannerman." An incident once occurred which showed that she was not wanting in tactfulness. Sir Henry was leader of the Scottish Liberals, and on one occasion, when difference of opinion had arisen, the members were summoned to a meeting at their leader's house. "How did you get on?" one of them was asked afterwards. "Oh," was the reply, "we had a cup of tea with Mrs. Campbell-Bannerman, and forgot our differences." There is widespread satisfaction that the first of the innumerable messages of condolence that have reached and are reaching Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman should have come from the King who from a neighbouring hotel lost not a moment in sending an autograph letter to the Prime Minister. The sympathy of the ruler of Bulgaria, who is taking the waters at Marienbad, was also early conveyed to Sir Henry, and the Burgomaster immediately called to tender the regrets of the citizens to whom, owing by their many visits, the Premier and his wife were well known.

THE LIBERALS AND THE LABOURITES.

Political interest this week is divided between the Master of Elibank's declaration of war against the Independent Labour party and Mr. Walter Long's speech on the Irish Question. A good many Liberals are not altogether pleased with the Master of Elibank for blurting out unpleasant truths, and he is told by the one responsible organ of the Ministerialist party that he takes himself too seriously. It is argued that it is for a member of the Cabinet and not for a mere Whip to expound the policy of the Government, but how does the *Westminster Gazette* know that the Master of Elibank was not acting under orders? Whips are the most discreet of men—if they are not discreet they are not Whips—and I find it difficult to believe that the Master of Elibank would have spoken as he did entirely off his own bat. He began his remarks on this subject by paying a great and not undeserved compliment to the Independent Labour party or, as he preferred to call it, the Socialist party. They were able, clever, and great parliamentarians; they worked together; they were assiduous; they had studied economic questions; they knew what they wanted; and they were men who, however others might disagree with their opinions, had earned the respect of the House of Commons, because their conduct in that Chamber had been in accordance with the highest and best Parliamentary traditions. The Socialist party was very powerful. They had opened war on the Liberal party, and he was not very certain that it would not be necessary in the future for the Liberal party to embark upon another crusade. They had just completed one crusade against protection, and he was not sure that circumstances would not force them to embark upon a crusade against Socialism. He admitted that he had not always thought like this. In fact, he had some years ago in a Scottish constituency supported Mr. Smillie, whose candidature for Cockermouth was the *fons et origo* of the Master of Elibank's deliverance. He thought then that there was room for union between the Liberal and the Labour ranks, but observation of circumstances had convinced him that Liberals had now got to stand upon their own legs. Liberals, he says, do not believe (1) in the public ownership of the means of production; (2) in the necessary antagonism of labour and capital; (3) in the right of every man to obtain labour from the State; or (4) in the duty of the State to give labour when there is a demand for it. Liberalism had never thrived upon Socialism and his experience as Scottish Whip showed him that the party must not touch the accused thing unless it wishes to disappear as an active force in British politics. Clearly Sir William Harcourt was wrong when he said "we are all Socialists now." Of course, Mr Keir-Hardie, like all honest Socialists, hates Liberals because they recognise that Liberalism, while it continues to draw off the bulk of the working classes, is a greater obstacle to Collectivism or Communisim than is Conservatism. He does not conceal the hatred he feels for the Liberals in his reply to the Master of Elibank. The reply takes the form of an article in the *Labour Leader* and contains the following message:—Labour must go on fighting for its own hand, careless of whether its enemy wear one or two heads. For all who oppose Labour candidates are the enemies of labour, whether they are known as Liberal or as Conservative. Socialism, too, is bound to grow. The Master of Elibank is quite right when he says that Socialism and Liberalism are antagonistic forces. Socialism represents the principles taught by Christ, the reign of love and fraternity. Liberalism represents fierce unscrupulous strife and competition, the aggrandisement of the strong, the robbery of the weak. Between these there can be no truce. The struggle is between God and mammon, and Liberalism has ever been a devotee of mammon." The gentle Keir-Hardie continues:—"Mr. Murray's main concern is to maintain 'British commercial supremacy in the world,' and he would have Liberalism stand upon its own legs to fight for this. But that is exactly what Mr. Chamberlain wants also. The maintenance of British commercial supremacy in the world means big profits for investors, high rents for landlords, and a continuous struggle for a bare subsistence for the workers. These are the 'legs' upon which Liberalism is to stand when fighting the Labour party." He adds:—"The moral of it all is that all sections of the Labour party must be vigilant, active, and militant. Never was the movement in general, and the I.L.P. in particular, in better fettle. For the moment it has on its seven-league boots, and is making giant strides forward. It is well that it should be so, since in the near days that are to be all its strength will be needed to hold its own against its foes, the most bitter of whom will be the craven-hearted weaklings of its own household." *Justice* which represents the views of men like Mr. Hyndman goes even one better than Mr. Keir Hardie. The organ of the Social Democratic Federation says:—"What the Master of Elibank said, the majority of Liberals think and believe, only they lack his gratifying candour. We wish they would all use this sort of language, and especially at election times. They do not defeat us in elections by preaching a 'crusade against Socialism,' or by talking about the 'cleavage between collectivism and individualism,' or the identity of interest between capital and labour. On the contrary, their line then is to steal our thunder, to proclaim themselves better champions of labour against capital than we are, and to profess the most ardent desire for the ultimate triumph of collectivism, while claiming to be more willing and able to carry immediate reforms of a Socialistic character than we are ourselves. The chief difficulty with which a Socialist candidate in a triangular contest has to contend is not the hostility, but the professed friendliness of the Liberals for all his practical proposals." Until this storm arose I was inclined to think that the heir to Lord Elibank might stand a chance of being offered the Governorship of Bombay when the time comes for Lord Lamington to retire, and I am not sure that he will not be in the running, especially if I am right in my surmise that his speech in Peebleshire was not the blazing indiscretion some suppose. Of course, if he should happen to be the new Governor of Bombay it will be said that he was chosen to get him out of the way.

IRELAND AGAIN.

There are some who think that Mr. Walter Long's much-discussed deliverance in Dublin on Wednesday is a bid for the leadership of the Unionist party, but this is the silly season. However, if anything should unhappily happen to Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour proves unable to permanently unite the two wings of the Opposition there is nobody who has a stronger claim to lead the Unionists than Mr. Long, provided of course Lord Curzon does not choose to assert himself. But all such speculations are premature. Apparently the Unionist party will have plenty of time to put their house in order and to consider under whose banner they will fight in the next battle for supremacy. Mr. Long was quite justified in saying that Home Rule was not an issue placed before the electors at the beginning of this year and in the conclusions he drew from that premiss. He is perfectly certain that the great mass of the people of the United Kingdom, and of the Empire, are as determinedly opposed to anything in the form of separation of any part of that kingdom now as they were 20 years ago. That being the case, he suspects the Government will be very adroit in the changes they propose in pursuance of their policy to grant Home Rule by instalments. To any such proposals the Unionists must offer strong resistance. Having warned Irish Unionists what to expect, Mr. Long went on to make what he called a personal explanation and "this was the most interesting part his of speech. "It has" he said "come to my notice within the last few weeks that it has been confidently stated in Ireland that when I came over, as Chief Secretary I was unable to make changes in the personnel of the Irish Administration because the then Prime Minister, now the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Arthur Balfour, the famous Chief Secretary for Ireland in days gone by—because Mr. Arthur Balfour was afraid to allow me to make those changes owing to some correspondence or letters which were said to be in the possession of certain people. Now I wish to say there is not the slightest shadow of foundation for the statement. If there is any blame for these changes not having been made in the personnel of the Irish Government I, and I alone, am responsible, and I accept the full responsibility, and I claim that the blame should rest on my shoulders. When I came over as Chief Secretary, I came over, as any Chief Secretary must come over, if he respects himself, with the full and absolute right from my chief and colleagues in the Government to make any changes in the Irish Government that I thought necessary in the interests of good administration. I did not make those changes for very good reasons. I do not give them to you now but I had very good reasons for the action I took, and I believe that action to be right now. But if it was wrong, I am to blame. It was taken in the interests of the public service, and not for fear of any letter, or charge, or anything else any one could possibly produce. But I say if people have got those letters, let them produce them instead of taking refuge in charges and threats. Let them produce them in public, and let us know exactly what they mean. But, at all events, I am alone responsible for the policy of the Irish Administration from the time I became Chief Secretary. I say, put the blame on the right shoulders, but do not be led by this story to believe that I was "cribb'd, cabin'd, and confin'd" by any action of Mr. Balfour's." Enter Sir Antony MacDonnell. In a letter addressed to Mr. Long, the Under Secretary says the newspapers unanimously agree in naming him as the person to whom Mr. Long alluded in the latter portion of the passage quoted above. Assuming the newspapers to be correct he desires to say that they raise two points—his possession of embarrassing letters and his making charges and threats based upon them. On the first point, he observes that the time has not come (if, in his discretion, it ever will come) for publishing the correspondence connected with the unsuccessful attempt to deprive him of office in 1904-1905. In challenging him to produce the correspondence, Mr. Long had probably forgotten the refusal of the late Prime Minister to lay it on the table of the House of Commons. On the second point, Sir Antony denies having at any time made the charges and threats Mr. Long mentions, and feels great surprise and regret that Mr. Long, who should know so much, should have added one more to the many baseless accusations which have been made against him. In conclusion Sir Antony says:—"At my first interview with you in 1905 you proposed that the agreement made with Mr. Wyndham when I took office in 1902 should be cancelled. I told you that I regarded the agreement as made not with Mr. Wyndham alone, but with His Majesty's Government, and that if it was cancelled I should at once resign office." The agreement was left untouched. Mr. Long replies that the sentences Sir Anthony objects to did not apply to him. As to his last paragraph the ex-Chief Secretary says it is strangely misleading. It is true you thought the words "tear up the agreement" might be capable of misrepresentation. I did not share your view, because I did not attach any importance to these words. All I cared about was that there should be a clear understanding between you and me and the public upon two points: First, that in everything connected with your office as Under-Secretary you were to be absolutely subordinate to me, and you were not to act on behalf of the Government in any way without my knowledge and approval; second, that you were prepared loyally to act under me, or, to put it briefly as I did at the time, that your position in Ireland was to be precisely similar to that occupied by Sir George Murray at the Treasury or Sir Arthur Godley at the India Office or any other chief permanent Official.

(Concluded on page 6)

JAPAN AND MANCHURIA.

FORCES LEAVE MUKDEN.

Official Notification.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

The British Charge d'Affaires at Peking has informed Sir E. Grey that the Japanese troops have withdrawn from Mukden Province.

THE ARMY REDUCTIONS.

Mr. Haldane's Scheme Approved by the King.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

The King has formally approved of Mr. Haldane's Army reductions which will be carried out under instructions issued from time to time, but the reduction of the Third Battalion of the Coldstream Guards is postponed for the present.

THE COMMISSIONER OF NIGERIA.

Sir Frederick Lugard Resigns.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

Sir Frederick Lugard, who is at present in England, has resigned owing to ill health and does not return to Nigeria.

NEW ZEALAND PREFERENCE TREATY.

Approved by a Handsome Majority.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

The House of Representatives, at Melbourne, has approved the New Zealand Preference Treaty by 32 to 11.

THE TSAR GOES CRUISING.

A Visit to Finland.

The Tsar, Tsaritsa, and their children have left for several days' yacht excursion in the Gulf of Finland.

ANTI-JEWISH MOVEMENT AT ODESSA.

Inciting to Another Massacre

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

An Anti-Jewish Organisation has been formed at Odessa which has placarded the city, urging patriots to exterminate the Jews. The population is greatly alarmed.

DEATH OF PRINCE ALBRECHT OF PRUSSIA.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

The death is announced of Prince Albrecht of Prussia, the Regent of Brunswick.

NAVAL GATHERING AT MARSEILLES.

In Honour of President Fallieres.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

There is to be a Great Naval Gathering at Marseilles to-morrow in honour of the visit of President Fallieres. The French, British, and all the Mediterranean Navies will be represented.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

American Blue-Jackets at Havana.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

One hundred American blue-jackets have landed at Havana and are camped in front of the President's Palace in anticipation of possible uprisings and attacks on Havana.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

The American Gunboat Marietta has landed a detachment at Cienfulgos which the insurgents are besieging. The fortifications have already been damaged.

The blue-jackets were landed at Havana as the result of a conference between President Palma and the American Charge d'Affaires. They subsequently returned to their ships leaving a small guard at the Legation.

AMERICAN RUBBER TRUST.

Attempt to Corner the World's Supply.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.4

It is reported that the United States Rubber Trust has acquired the stock of a large London firm which, it is stated, is the final step towards gaining the control of the world's supply of rubber.

EARTHQUAKE IN SICILY.

Anxiety at Palermo.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

Frequent earthquake shocks are taking place n Sicily, and the inhabitants of Palermo are camping out.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

Gratification of the Kaiser.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 14.

The German Manœuvres, though nothing novel in the shape of tactics, are more trying than usual for the troops, whose behaviour has been magnificent. The Kaiser is highly pleased.

CRICKET NEWS.

The Champions Beaten.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 13.

The Rest of England has beaten Kent in the Cricket Match at the Oval by 251.

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON A DOCTOR.

His Durwan Beaten and Carriage Smashed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

Before the Police Magistrate of Alipore, one Khuku Sheik and three other mill hands, were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and rioting and causing grievous hurt.

On the morning of the 30th August last a Mahomedan lad was missing from Garden Reach and the opinion of the Mahomedan public there was that the lad was kidnapped on the same day.

Dr. Addinath Chatterjee, the well-known medical practitioner of Bhowanipur, happened to go to Garden Reach that day accompanied by his *durwan* to visit a patient, and leaving his *gari* on the roadside in charge of the *durwan*, he went to see his patient. Meanwhile one of the accused seeing the Punjabi with the *gari*, called out that this was the man who had kidnapped the boy in the morning. On this, a large number of coolies from the Bengal Cotton Mill and other neighbouring mills rushed out and began to assault the *durwan*, who fled in terror and jumped into a neighbouring tank, but being pursued by the mob he took shelter in a neighbouring house, where he was mercilessly beaten by the accused. When the doctor came out, after seeing his patient, and while getting into his carriage, he was also assaulted by the mob, who seriously damaged his carriage. Inspector Coach of the local *thana* rescued the *durwan* and the Doctor from the mob and made a number of arrests. The trial is proceeding.

HUSBAND AND WIFE ELOPE.

Delhi Hindus Shocked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 14.

Delhi correspondent says that Native society has been somewhat shocked, though this is, perhaps, too strong a term, at what may be called nothing else than an elopement, the parties to this strange elopement being already husband and wife. The man is a young Hindu student of Delhi, who has been prosecuting his studies in England. About four weeks ago the young man returned from Europe on a 21 days' visit, and expressed his desire that his wife should accompany him on his return to Europe. All the orthodox members of the family, in fact every one interested, were startled at this bold heterodoxy, and the idea was opposed by every one, but the young lady herself, leaving her father-in-law's house, ostensibly for Meerut, joined her lord and master a few stations down the line, and the happy couple sailed for England by the last Mail.

THE JAMAPLUR STRIKE.

Enquiry into the Shooting Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

Telegraphic information from Jamalpur, dated September the 13th says:—The Magistrate sat at eight in the morning and conducted a judicial inquiry in order to ascertain if the Police inquiries had been conducted in a proper manner, to enable him to decide if any case should be instituted. Some eighteen witnesses were examined, among whom was Mr. K. B. Hyde, Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police, who had also inquired into the case, and had submitted a report. All the witnesses were unanimous in saying that it was Macmillan, and not Finlayson, who fired at them. Not one of the witnesses could identify Finlayson. It now remains for the Magistrate to pass orders.

The Military Police have been removed, but the District Reserve Police are still there.

The Workshops are in full working order and everything in the station is getting on happily.

A MAHOMEDAN JUDGE FOR CALCUTTA.

"The Bengalee's" Advocacy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

The *Bengalee* enters the following plea for a Mahomedan Judge for the Calcutta High Court:—Since the retirement of Mr. Amir Ali, the Calcutta High Court has been without a Mahomedan Judge, and now that Mr. Badruddin Tyabji is no more, there is not a single Mahomedan Judge in any of the High Courts in British India. We, therefore earnestly hope that now that there are to be more than one vacancy on the Bench of the Calcutta High Court, the opportunity should not be lost of elevating a duly qualified Mahomedan lawyer to the judgeship. We could easily name several Mahomedan gentlemen at the Bar as well as in Judicial Service, who would fill that position with credit to themselves and advantage to the country.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 14.

The statement which has appeared in Calcutta regarding the manner in which the impending vacancies in the local High Court will be filled up, is quite unauthorised. Mr. Justice Sale, in any case, is not likely to retire immediately.

OPIUM REVENUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 14.

The returns up to September 1906 shows that the sales of Bengal opium were Rs. 55,42,750 better than the estimate, while the pass duty to the end of August on opium exported from Bombay was Rs. 6,24,300 worse than the estimate for the years 1906-07.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY QUARTERS.

Want of Sanction and Threat of Demolition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Delhi Municipality have passed a resolution regarding the extensive block of quarters for Railway subordinates now being built at the More Sarai by the E. I. Railway for the accommodation of the subordinate staff. They contend that the buildings have been erected without submitting an application for sanction with the plans to the Committee and without obtaining sanction.

The Municipal Committee say the offence may be compounded for fifty rupees, in default action is to be taken under the Municipal Act for the demolition of the buildings. The District Engineer of Railway contends the Committee's sanction is not necessary. The Municipal Counsel's opinion is that the buildings which the Railway are erecting within Municipal limits are not covered by the privileges of the Railway Act, and the Railway must be considered in the same position as private owners. The Civil Surgeon is of opinion that the plan of the buildings is objectionable being overcrowded. The buildings have cost some lakhs of rupees.

A CAT CURED OF PLAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 14.

Amongst the patients successfully treated at the Government Plague Hospital has been a cat belonging to a nurse. Pussy contracted the disease through infection by sleeping on the bed of a patient. Upon its blood being examined it proved to have been a typical attack. It was carefully se regated and has been discharged cured.

A SUIT FOR RECOVERY.

Against the Widow of the Nawab of the Carnatic.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 14.

At the High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Boddam, a case came on for hearing, in which the estate of the late Nawab Khairun Nissa Begum, widow of the late Nawab of the Carnatic, was sued for Rs. 6,314, being the balance of the principal and interest due on a pro-note for Rs. 5,500, alleged to have been executed by the late Begum, with the plaintiff Sojun Chand Marwari, a Banker of Madras.

The Administrator General of Madras, who is administering the estate, contested the claim on the ground that the late Begum received a handsome pension from the Government and she was never in need of money and never executed a pro-note.

After hearing the evidence of six witnesses for the plaintiff, Mr. Justice Boddam, without calling upon the defendant, dismissed the case on the first issue that the late Begum had never signed or executed the pro-note in question.

NEW EDUCATION CODE.

For European Schools in India. and Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 14.

A new Code of regulations for European Schools in the Punjab is now in the Press. The Code, as issued by the Government of India, now applies to all India and Burma, each province making the necessary adoption to local requirement. The old Code was known as the Bengal Code, embracing in its scope, only Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab.

Drawing forms an integral part of the Curricula in force in schools of various kind in the Punjab. Some two years ago Mr. Bell made arrangements for the trainining of Drawing Masters, and the scheme is now bearing fruit.

The results of the various examinations for Drawing Master's certificates are announced. Thirty-one persons have qualified for Drawing Masters Senior, and 343 for Junior certificates. In a couple of years every school in the Punjab will have a teacher who can teach drawing, and primary education will make a distinct advance when drawing forms a part of the compulsory curricula in schools.

A LADIES' CLASS IN SIMLA

For St. John Ambulance Certificates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 11.

There has recently been a Ladies' Class at Simla, under the instruction of Surgeon-Lieutenant Crooke-Lawless, at which principles of "First aid" were imparted. Out of the 28 who attended, 23 faced the examination by Colonel Tate, R. A. M. C., on Monday, and all gained the St. John Ambulance Certificates. Among those who passed were Lady Minto, Lady Ruby and Lady Violet Elliot, Lady Grizel Hamilton, the Hon'ble Mrs. Adam, and Mrs. Erle Richards.

The instruction given at the classes are of a most practical kind, and they might well be held annually at all Hill Stations during the rains, when ladies have ample leisure to attend them.

MUSSOORIE BURGLARIES.

The Leader's Surrender.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Mussoorie correspondent says that Gupoo, the ringleader of the band of burglars that have been giving so much trouble lately, and who escaped from prison, has given himself up. He got away and hid in the Hills of Tirri, but being harassed by villagers, who, under the orders of the Raja prevented his getting any food, was forced by hunger to surrender. He was wearing at the time of surrender a *khaki* coat, a scarf and motor cap, and had subsisted on walnuts only for two days previously.

He is now in the lock-up awaiting trial.

PARTITION OF KHANDESH.

Protest Meeting.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, SEPTEMBER, 13.

A large and influential public meeting was held to-day at Dhulia under the presidency of Mr. Ganesh Govind Garud to adopt a memorial to Government, protesting against the partition of Khandesh, and praying that, if Government feel unable to recall the proposed distribution of the talukas into two districts it may, in order to ensure a fairer division, allot three other talukas, to West Khandesh. A committee of influential residents was appointed to take steps to further the objects of the meeting.

MONSOON RAINFALL RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 14.

The rainfall of the Monsoon period, from the 4th of May to the 13th of September was practically normal, over by far the greater part of the country. It was in slight to moderate excess in the West Satpuras and the sub-divisions of Simla, Indore and Mysore and was in defect only in Baluchistan and Sind and in the sub-divisions of Jaipur and Cuttack.

HEAVY RAIN IN DELHI.

The Jumna in Flood.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, SEPTEMBER 14.

The weather in Delhi is absolutely cyclonic. It has been raining almost without intermission since noon yesterday. Houses in the city where they were ill constructed are falling. Much sickness prevails. The Jumna is heavily in flood. Crops around Delhi are in finer condition than they have been for years, but if this incessant and heavy rain continues the loss will be heavy.

KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

Transhipment Made Necessary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 14.

The heavy rain has occasioned a fresh break n the Simla-Kalka Railway at mile eighteen and transhipment of passengers is necessary.

UNREST IN INDIA.

The Revd. G. A, Parson's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUKNOW, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Revd. G. A. Parson of the Delhi Propagation Gospel Society, preaching at Murree, made a striking reference to the unrest in India. This unrest, he said, was not only political but religious. Mahomedans and Hindus appeared to be dissatisfied with their religious systems and were seeking for the truth from various sources. In Delhi opposition to Missionary work was on the increase; Moslem Mullahs did not merely content themselves with holding opposition meetings near where the Missionaries preached on the streets, but had of late begun to distribute handbills warning the faithful to avoid Christian preachers, as their object was to rob them of their Mahomedanism. This proved that they were beginning to consider Christianity a force to be reckoned with. On the other hand there were many sincere inquirers who were not far from the truth.

THE RANN OF CUTCH.

Contemplated Reclamation and Railway.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 14.

With reference to the scheme for linking up Bombay and Sind by railway and to the objections thereto raised by the Rao of Kutch, the *Civil and Military Gazette* makes the following interesting announcement as a result, probably, of the attention thus directed to this corner of India:—A new idea has been put forward or rather an idea that has already found expression in the schemes for draining and reclaiming the Zuyder Zee in Holland the counterpart of which in India is to drain and reclaim the Rann of Kutch, the large area of shallow water lying to the north of the Kutch State and the Gujarat Peninsula.

The Indian scheme is not, of course, such a big thing or such a difficult thing as the Dutch one. The Rann of Kutch has not a very ancient history. We believe that it was flooded by the sea as the result of a subsidence after an earthquake in quite recent times, and that there are plenty of records of its being under cultivations. It is, as we have said, very shallow and navigable only by small crafts, and it communicates with the sea by two or three narrow inlets. If these were closed the heavy evaporation in that hot district would dry up the shallow stretch of water and there would be left a wide stretch of dry land impregnated with saline deposits from the sea water.

The next operation would be to make a canal from the Indus to the reclaimed area which the Irrigation Engineers consider quite feasible, and thus to wash the lately submerged land with fresh river water, plant it with various salt-absorbing, salt-loving vegetation and gradually bring it back to a condition for bearing crops. Draining and special pumping arrangements would be required, but the reclaimed land would probably in the end prove exceptionally fertile.

The exact bearing of this reclamation on the railway connection between Sind and Bombay would be discovered when the project was carried out. It might provide an actual short cut for the line, unless the necessary embankments were too costly; but even if it only replaced a large stretch of water by an equal area of cultivated crop-producing land, it would make all the difference to the commercial value of the railway; and if the Rao of Kutch could claim to reap some of the profits of the reclamation, as he probably could, it would be a substantial inducement to him to further the scheme instead of opposing it.

THE SCALE OF PAY AND LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

For Chaplains in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 14.

The following letter regarding the new scale of pay and changes in the leave rules for Chaplains, has been received from the Secretary of State for India:—

"I have considered, in Council, letter of your Excellency's Government, dated 26th April last, in which it is proposed to make certain changes in the pay and leave rules of the Chaplains in India. Your Excellency's Government consider that Senior Chaplains, now on the establishment, should be allowed an increased pay after five years' service in their grade, and propose that the amount should be Rs. 1,000 a month. It is considered further that future entrants into the service should be debarred from the grant of Exchange Compensation Allowance, and that they should receive salaries on the following scale:—

"Probationary Chaplains Rs. 480. Junior Chaplains, for the first 5 years Rs. 530.

"Junior Chaplains after 5 years' service as such Rs. 680.

"Senior Chaplains for the first 5 years Rs. 850.

"Senior Chaplains, after 5 years' service as such Rs. 1,000.

"It is further proposed as regards further incumbents to modify the rules relating to privilege leave and furlough, so as to assimilate them to the ordinary rules.

I approve of your Excellency's proposals."

DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

New Rules for Selection.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 14.

The following Resolution of the Home Department of the Government of India dealing with the procedure to be observed by Local Governments in filling the appointment of Directors of Public Instruction has been issued:—

In para 7 of the Home Department Resolution of the 23rd July 1906 the Government of India intimated that the Secretary of State had decided that the Local Governments and Administrations should be allowed freedom of choice in the selection of an officer for the appointment of Director of Public Instruction and that they should not be fettered by any rule or instruction purporting to give a preferential claim to an officer of any particular Department The Secretary of State has recently reconsidered this decision and desires that appointments to the Directorships should no longer be governed by the rules laid down in the Resolution of 1896, but by those prescribed in the Home Department Resolution of the 4th September, 1886. The latter Resolution, while not giving members of the Educational service an absolute claim to succeed to the post of Director, contemplated that before appointing a person not belonging to the service, the claim to succeed to the post of a person belonging to the service should be considered. The Local Government should, in the event of their considering it desirable to fill the post otherwise than from the Local Educational staff, seek the assistance of the Government of India with a view to procuring a suitable selection from the Educational Department of some of other province. The Secretary of State also considers it desirable that in order to provide a properly qualified successor in the event of a vacancy arising in the Directorship measures should be taken in good time to give the officer on whom the choice would most probably fall a wide experience of the working of the Department in all its branches.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA.

Religion first before Political Ideals.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

Swami Abedananda is engaged in giving a series of addresses in Calcutta. In all the addresses he is insisting on the secondary importance of political agitation. At a meeting in the Curzon Theatre to-night the Swami, referring to the present differences existing among Bengali leaders, exhorted the people to recognise that the basis of selection of leaders should be principle not personality. He denounced the political agitation which was conducted without spiritual ideals and said if India was merely content to base its politics on Western conceptions they would find that just as Western politics were changeable and varying, so political work in India would result in nothing but disappointment and uselessness. He demanded that every Hindu whose birthright was fearlessness should first of all aspire after spirituality, and politics could be given a second place in the national life.

DOG OWNERS' MEETING AT CALCUTTA.

A Kennel Association to be Formed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

A meeting was held to-night of the local dog owners at which it was decided to approach the Northern India Kennel Association and to ask to be allowed to form a branch in Calcutta, A provisional Committee was formed and Mr. E. A. Lyon was appointed Honorary Secretary.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

The Parsis' Second Innings.

HARD HITTING AND FAST SCORING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Parsis opened the second innings at a quarter to 12, Pavri and H. D. Kanga being the first pair to go to the front. Deas commenced the attack with the leather on Kanga and allowed a single to be scored in his over. Cheetham from the opposite end gave Kanga a chance to score three singles, but with his fourth ball Pavri, in attempting to steal a run had the bad luck to get run out soon after he broke his duck. (4—1—1).

Meherhomji joined Kanga five minutes after the start. Kanga, soon after, hit Deas for a single but the throw-in was missed and four runs were the result. Meherhomjee knocked up five and Kanga having put away one from Deas off to the boundary, the score rose to 20.

After fifteen minutes' play runs came in slowly, till Kanga relieved the monotony by cutting Cheetham to the leg for a boundary, and at 12-15, 30 went up.

Meherhomjee, who had been batting steadily for singles and twos, improved the situation by launching for a boundary off a trundler from Deas. Wigram now came on in place of Cheetham and sent down a maiden. Kanga made a mighty slog for boundary off Wigram, but Chaplin arrested the ball in great style and at 12-30, fifty was signalled, when Hoare replaced Deas.

Kanga had now placed 20 to his credit, and Meherhoujee 19.

The first really interesting feature of the play up to now was when Kanga cut one off Wigram to slips for boundary and followed it up by lifting another from Hoare for 4. At 1 o'clock 70 was signalled, the two batsmen having been in at that time for very nearly an hour and a quarter.

The field now spread, Meherhomji having commenced to adopt slogging tactics in downright earnest. Turner relieved Wigram. Boundaries were knocked up abundantly after this and the bowling being quite ineffective, Deas came on instead of Hoare, but Meherhomjee treated his first ball with a tremendous hit to the boundary, and 100 was registered at 1-15.

Turner's bowling was distinguished by two no-balls and the rest of his overs were subjected to a merciless slogging by Meherhomjee, all over the field, and Deas met with almost similar treatment from the same batsman.

Pattison now came on in the place of Turner at 1-30. Meherhomjee had scored 61 and Kanga 46, and with extras 120 was registered. The two men litterally played skittles with the bowling, and their batting was absolutely faultless, but just as Meherhomjee seemed prepared to settle down for a week a bit of indiscretion cost him his brilliant innings. He attempted to steal a single when Rather captured the ball and passing it on to Priestly Meherhomjee was run out at a quarter to two, after having made an eminently creditable stand for 66. (141-2-66).

Daruwala then filled the vacancy and opened his career by hitting Deas for 3. At this juncture Hoare came on instead of Pattison and started a slow over-arm bowling which Daruwala took advantage of by putting his third ball away for 3. Cheetham replaced Deas and having sent down a maiden the lunch hour was proclaimed, when the score was 147 for 2 wickets and Kanga who was still batting had compiled 64 and Daruvalla 6.

Play resumed at a quarter past three, when Daruwala at once lifted one off Hoare for 3, and Cheetham's sending sent down a maiden. Cheethem's next over resulted in Kanga slogging his third ball to the boundary and a fifth ditto, and then 160 was totalled. After a quarter of an hour's play Daruwala next hit Hoare for 4 when Deas took over the bowling from the Council Hall end from Hoare.

After 179 had been reached, Deas sent down one of his deadly breaks, and scattered Kanga's wickets. (179—3—82).

Modi followed and Turner took over from Wigram at the Gymkhana end and at his second delivery Mody sent to the boundary. Deas, who appeared dead on the wicket, soon disposed of Daruwala who was clean bowled when the score had reached 205—4—23.

Raja was the next man in, and except for a few singles which run up, the batsmen could not do much with Deas's bowling. Cheetham took over the leather from Turner at the Gymkhana end and his first delivery found Jimi Modi's wickets. (230—5—31).

Cheetham again had his mark and soon had Raja who played a soft one and missed it which took his wickets. (245—6—27).

Warden was next in, and in the over sent down by Deas, D. D. Kanga's wickets were strewn, (245—7—3).

Bulsara followed and after making a few singles and a boundary off Deas was disposed of by this bowler. (257—8—9).

Mehta partnered Warden who had the next over down from Cheetham but had his wickets scattered. (257—9—3).

Mistry was the last man in, and the two last batsmen took the opportunity of snicking every available run, bringing the telegraph up to 280. Mistry had a new lease of life, a skyer sent to Pattison being missed. After a number of runs had been pulled on by these two batsmen Mehta's wickets were sent down by Deas. (289—10—18).

The Parsees closed their innings at 5-40 and had a few minutes left for play.

The Presidency opened their second innings sending in Rutter and Pattison to face the bowling of Bulsara and Mehta. Pattison in the first over sent Bulsara away for two and followed up with a couple of singles. Pattison next smacked Mehta away for three and in the next over hit three off Bulsara. Nine runs had been scored and the match will be continued to-morrow when the Presidency will have 96 to equalize.

PARSIS.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr Pavri, b Wigram	17	run out	1
Mr H D Kanga, c Priestly b Cheetham	31	b Deas	82
Mr R P Meherhomji, c Wigram, b Hoare	27	run out	66
Mr D O Daruwala, c Pattison, b Hoare	0	b Deas	23
Mr J Mody, b Cheetham	9	b Cheetham	31
Mr D D Kanga, b Cheetham	0	b Deas	3
Mr M D Raja, (senior) not out	12	b Cheetham	27
Mr K B Mistri, b Cheetham	0	not out	18
Mr [illegible] D Bulsara, run out	0	b Deas	9
Mr A H Mehta, c and b Cheetham	7	b Deas	18
Mr J S Warden, b Deas	10	b Cheetham	3
Byes	9	Extras	14
Total	122	Total	289

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

Mr Airy, b Mistry	6
Mr Cheetham, c D Kanga, b Mistry	10
Capt. Wigram, b H Kanga	80
Mr Chaplin, c Warden, b Mistry	144
Mr Turner, b Mistry	19
Mr Pattison, b Mistry	22
Mr Bradfield, l-b-w b Mistry	8
Mr Hoare, b Mistry	0
Capt. Deas, b Mistry	1
Capt. Rutter, not out	9
Mr Priestly, b Mistry	0
Extras	8
Total	307

TINNED MEAT PERIL.

Sad Deaths of Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 14.

A sad case has happened at Mandalay, where Captain L. S. Roome and Lieutenant D. H. Thomas, Officers of the Middlesex Regiment, are believed to have died from ptomaine poisoning due to tinned meats.

Symptoms of poisoning set in after the Officers, who were living together, had partaken of breakfast on Monday morning, and the deaths took place the same day, the double funeral taking place on Tuesday evening.

The news came as a great shock to the station of Mandalay, and has been received in the other Military centres in Burma with much regret. The regimental football team in Rangoon are much distressed at this sudden loss of two popular and capable Officers.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 11.

THE following account of the Moula Ali Urus will I think, be of interest:—"*Tharikh-us-Salarteen*" (History of the Sultans)—an Urdu historical work—gives the origin of the "Moula Ali Urus" as follows:—The original name of the Hill was "Kapragad" and it is even now called by the uneducated Telugu population "Kapragutta." There was a Hindu temple on the top of the Hill, devoted to Mahadeo, which was very much resorted to by the Hindus. About 250 years ago, during the reign of Sultan Ibrahim Khutub Shah at Golconda, the Sultan was standing on the balcony of his Palace one moonlight night, taking a view of the city below. The Temple and the Hill happened to be lighted up that night on account of some festival, but the Sultan, having no knowledge of the cause, asked his attendant what was taking place. The attendant was a Brahmin named Roy Row, and fearing that his master might be offended if he spoke the truth, said that the hill contained the *Alam* of Ali (the son-in-law of the Prophet) and was consequently held sacred by the Mahomedans, especially of the Shiah community, and that the lights were on account of some festivities that were going on at that time. The Sultan, though a Sunni, was very partially inclined towards the Shiahs, and expressed his intention of visiting the place on the following Thursday. The next morning the Brahmin went to the Hill, removed the idol of *Mahadeo* from there, and with the help of a Fakir arranged it according to the story he had given to the Sultan; and by the time the Sultan arrived there on the following Thursday, everything was in full swing and there was much rejoicing amongst his followers, a large number of poor persons being fed and given alms. The day of these occurrences happened to be the 17th of Rajub of the Hijri year and since then that day in the Mahomedan Calendar has been kept up with much *eclat*. Another historian, the author of *Kurshed-Jahi*, also gives the same account of the festival, and adds that the name of the Hill "Moula Ali" is more likely to be after the first Fakir who was in charge of it after this incident, whose name was also Ali. It is also said that the idol Shiva, which is at Kesara—a small hill near Moula Ali, which is also very much frequented by the Hindus here—is the same idol that was removed by Roy Row; but there is no historical account about it. There is a Jagheer attached to this place, granted by the Government, yielding an income of about Rs. 6,000 a year for defraying the daily expenses and keeping up the annual festival.

MEDICAL SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

This annual ceremony was celebrated yesterday at the Nizam College. Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, Minister in charge of the Medical Department, presided and gave away the prizes to the successful students. The leading nobility and gentry of the place were present, including the Hon'ble the Resident, Mr. Casson Walker, and others. Colonel G. H. D. Gimlette, the Residency Surgeon and Superintendent of the Hyderabad Medical School, read the report for the Session 1905-06. He said that the Session opened with 53 pupils on the rolls, of whom eight appeared for the Final Examination and twenty-five for the pre-Final. Of the former, all passed, namely, two Assistant Surgeons, and one female Assistant Surgeon, and five Berar Hospital Assistants; and of the later fourteen passed namely, two Assistant Surgeons, six Nizam Hospital Assistants, and six Berar Hospital Assistants. After describing the manner in which the examinations were conducted and the names of the prize-winners, as well as the prizes each won, the report states that two female Assistant-Surgeon students, Miss Coorlawala and Miss Shavaksha, left the School after a full course of Lectures had been completed, and that Miss Kanga, after passing the Final Examination, proceeded to Edinburgh and has been successful at two professional examinations of that University. Colonel Gimlette then expressed his opinion that the full benefit of the School to the State as a centre for medical teaching and learning could not be obtained unless post-Graduate Classes for District Medical Officers were formed, and that the advantage to be gained by such classes could not be over-estimated. He also said that the results obtained by the formation of a centre at Hyderabad of St. John Ambulance Association was very satisfactory. There were seventeen examinations held of the classes, comprised of Sepoys from the Police, Sepoys from His Highness the Nizam's Troops, men from the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, Students and Teachers from the Normal School, ladies from the Y. W. C. A., and four gentlemen, making a total 192, who obtained certificates. Lastly, he said, that the class which was formed at the Medical Stores four years ago for the instruction of Hospital Compounders, was still doing good work, and that sixteen Compounders had passed during the year. After the reading of the report, Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur, gave away the prizes, and then addressed the audience, eulogising Colonel Gimlette on the satisfactory results that he had produced and on the able manner in which he had managed the various Hospitals of His Highness' Government which were under his control. The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the President.

HIS HIGHNESS' MUNIFICENCE.

Prior to his leaving for the Moula Ali Hill, His Highness the Nizam ordered the distribution of Rs. 30,000 amongst the Mouludh Jamath who have been engaged in reciting the Koran daily at the Palace since the much deplored demise of His Highness' daughter.

THE GADWAL ABKARI CONTRACT.

In accordance with the Abkari Notification recently issued by H. H. Nizam's Government, the Abkari Contract of the Gadwal Samasthan, which is under the management of the Court of Wards, has been sold for Rs. 1,46,000. The question about the compensation for lands is still under consideration.

COLONEL AFSUR-UL-MULK, BAHADUR.

Colonel Nawab Afsur-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, C.I.E., A.-D.-C. to His Highness the Nizam, is making arrangements on a very elaborate scale to make a pilgrimage to Kerbella and will be accompanied by a number of attendants According to present arrangements, the Colonel will leave Hyderabad soon after the Ramzan Festival.

[A telegram in another column reports a deplorable accident to the Nawab which must alter all his arrangements for a long time.]

SAD MOTOR ACCIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

Serious Injury to Colonel Afsur-ul-Mulk.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 14.

Colonel the Nawab Afsur-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, C.I.E., A.-D.-C. to His Highness the Nizam, met with a severe accident yesterday, while driving himself in a motor from Moula Ali Hill towards the City at dusk. When within a few furlongs of His Excellency the Minister's Palace, the motor collided with a water-cart which was coming from the opposite direction. The Colonel was thrown out very forcibly and fell on his left side. The news soon reached the Minister and other dignitaries. Dr. the Nawab Lukhman-ud-Daula, Physician to His Highness the Nizam, and Doctors Abul Hasan and Abdul Ghani, were the first to be in attendance, and had the Colonel removed to the nearest bungalow. On examination the Doctors found that one of the left ribs had been broken and that there was a fracture at the base of the skull. The Colonel was in a semi-conscious condition for some time, and such aid as was necessary was rendered up to the time of the arrival of Colonel Gimlette, the Residency Surgeon, who was followed by the Colonel's sons, accompanied by Surgeon M. G. Naidu, of H. H. Nizam's Imperial Service Troops. The Colonel passed a restless night, but is now making fair progress. The Minister, His Excellency the Maharajah Kishen Pershad, visited the patient very shortly after the accident, and subsequently His Highness the Nizam, who heard of the occurrence whilst returning from a drive, also visited the patient. His Excellency the Nawab Zaffar Jung, Bahadur, Military Minister, and many officers of His Highness the Nizam's Army, as well as a large circle of friends, Native and European, from Ghudderghat, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum, called this morning to make kind enquiries. The Colonel has been removed to the house of Nawab Baner Nawaz Jung, Bahadur, as the distance is too great for the Colonel to be carried to his own house at Saifabad. Colonel Gimlette, assisted by the Military Surgeons in the Nizam's Troops, is in constant attendance. The Colonel is a very popular personage in Hyderabad society, which is specially evident at present by the solicitude that is being shown for his recovery.

THE AMIR'S VISIT TO INDIA

General Henry on Special Duty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 14.

General Henry's visit to Agra this week is understood to be in connection with the arrangements for the Amir's visit. The marking out of camping grounds and preliminary work, connected with the manœuvres and parade, will be taken in hand at once

IRISH HOME RULE.

Government's Intentions in the Coming Year.

UNIONIST PROTEST.

SPEECH BY MR. WALTER LONG.

The annual meeting of the Irish Unionist Alliance was held on August 24th in Dublin.

MR. LONG'S SPEECH.

Mr. Long, M.P., who was received with cheers proposed:—

"That this meeting of the council of the Irish Unionist Alliance, representative of all parts of Ireland, recognising that the proposal of the Government recently foreshadowed in relation to the government of this country must end in Home Rule, declares its unalterable determination to resist with all possible energy any measure tending to the legislative separation of Ireland from Great Britain, and pledges itself to take such steps as may seem necessary to prepare for the coming struggle, fraught, as it must be, with the utmost danger to Ireland and the Empire."

He said: There are three possible courses open to the Irish Government. The brave, the straightforward, and the honest course is to come to Parliament with a Home Rule Bill—(cheers)—to say frankly, "We are Home Rulers, we believe in the policy of Home Rule, and we are going to lay on the table a Bill which will express the policy we believe in." (Hear, hear.) The second alternative is devolution, and the third alternative is what appears to me to be meant by what Mr. Bryce said in the House of Commons when he referred to the existing confusion in the Irish Government, and to the necessity for some co-ordination. I will only say about Home Rule that if they adopt that policy we know exactly where we are. We are not in the least afraid of the fight, either in Ireland or the rest of the kingdom. (Hear, hear.) I am perfectly certain that the great mass of the people of this country, of the kingdom, and the Empire are as determinedly opposed to anything in the form of separation of any part of the United Kingdom now as they were twenty years ago—(cheers)—and if the issue is only clearly put before them, the answer will be the same as then. (Loud cheers.)

THE HOPE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The second alternative is devolution. It is not necessary to refer to the language used by the leading Nationalists, because we know they have been unsparing in their condemnation of this absurd proposal of devolution. But, although devolution is, from the point of view of dealing with Irish problems and Irish difficulties, an impossibility, and although we may regard it as having been pushed into a siding, never to be brought to the front again except to be broken up as scrap iron or used as a stalking-horse for an English Government, I am afraid you must realise that you will still have to face the use that may be made of this particular bogey by the present Administration. And, in order to do that, you must ask yourselves what is the actual practical position at the present moment. Now that position to me seems to be this: The Government have declared that they are not a Home Rule Government and that it is not their intention to bring in a Home Rule measure. The hope of the Government is to get Home Rule passed by instalments, and to give anything that will lead up ultimately to the larger policy. They want to satisfy the Imperialist members of the Administration, and, at the same time catch the votes of the Nationalist members who support them—not a very easy problem. I think we must be prepared in this country for the production of a measure to effect some change in the system of Irish government, which probably will be extremely cleverly and very adroitly framed. But although it would not be said in so many simple words, it would mean Home Rule all the same, and Home Rule fraught with all its great dangers to the Empire. Therefore it will be necessary for us, in the first place, to show that a measure of that kind is not necessary, in the second place that it would only be accepted by those who have to administer it as an instalment, and, what is more important still, not only as an instalment but with the deliberate intention and determination to work it from its commencement in such a way as to make it the pathway which is to lead to Home Rule (cheers). I can conceive a measure of devolution or whatever you like to call it, being worked by men determined to make the most of it, in order to prevent Home Rule, and I can understand a measure of that kind being perfectly harmless and carrying us no further in the direction of Home Rule than when such a measure was introduced.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS.

What is said to be intended to be set up really takes the question much further. It is, we are told, to be an elected council with the control of Irish finance. I beg of you to look at this question not so much from your own point of view as from the points of view of taxpayers of the country at large. This, I submit, is not an Irish question in reality; it is a question for the whole of the United Kingdom [hear, hear] However you may make speeches and talk about Home Rule, you cannot get away from this one solid practical fact: that if you are going to have the financial control which now rests absolutely with Parliament changed in any way at all, you must either take the control away altogether from Parliament and give it to a local elected body here, or leave it with Parliament as it is A half and-half system would break down the first time it was tried in Parliament.

One word further, as to another suggestion recently made. It is said that a change has come over the Unionists of Ireland during the last few years, and that there is now a general disposition to agree upon a policy of Home Rule, that the real only outstanding difficulty is the settlement of, Ulster, and that, after that, the whole of the rest would settle itself directly. What was the suggestion made to my amazement in a leading organ of the English Press? That some separate arrangement should be made to pacify Ulster, which would satisfy the other three provinces, and give a system of Home Rule which would be accepted by all people in this country. I find it very difficult to put into language my views of a proposal of that kind. I think it would be most unfair (hear, hear.) most unjust. I think it the most ignorant proposal ever made in connection with this difficut and long standing question (cheers.) I would put it the other way:—if you are going to have Home Rule, you are going to force disruption upon your country. I know little of Ulster but I believe that Ulster to-day is the Ulster of 25 years ago, and if Ulster has Home Rule forced upon her she will know how to protect herself and defend her interests and safeguard her people (cheers.) Ulster can, if necessary, protect her own interests and defend her rights, but how about scattered loyalists and Protestant communities in all parts of the south and west of Ireland: Can they protect themselves? Can they hold their own? Will they have a fair chance? It is in the west of Ireland, and not in Ulster, that this change, if it is made, will have its most terrible effects.

The suggestion about Home Rule for three-quarters of Ireland with a separate Administration for Ulster is the most unworthy and the most cowardly of them all, and one which is made in the greatest ignorance of the real condition of affairs. Knowing that surely we must look at these proposals of devolution from the point of view of how it will be administered. In any doubt on that point we can surely turn to the declarations of the Nationalist party. Mr. John Redmond said in the House of Commons: "We demand self-government, not as a favour, but as a right." You will find his language repeated more or less emphatically by his followers, and it would be a case of hiding our heads in the sand and believing that our bodies were concealed if we tried to deceive ourselves into the belief that a devolution measure does not necessarily mean Home Rule.

May I say a word about the third alternative, which has been referred to as co-ordination, or consolidation, or alterations in the administrative system? Well, I have said in public in Ireland that I was long enough in the Irish Office to realise that there are opportunities for amendment and improvement in regard to administration. But that does not apply to the Irish government only—it applies also to administration of public affairs in England, and I dare say in Scotland. These might be made either by a Liberal or Unionist Administration, without any great difficulty, and can never have any serious effect on the question of the union. But does any one believe, for one single instant, that the co-ordination of departments in the castle, as regards centralisation rather than decentralisation, is going to bring satisfaction to Irish Nationalists? Then what is the scheme to be? I confess to having read with supprise a statement made at a dinner in Dublin, during the sitting of Parliament, because there seemed to be an emphasis and a hidden meaning which gave importance to it and which would have justified a statement of that kind being made in Parliament by a Minister of the Crown, rather than a member of the Administration, who is not supposed to make, as a rule, declarations on question of policy. But it is matter entirely for the Administration. If the present Chief Secretary prefers to make his declaration of policy through the mouth of one of his permanent officials rather than through his own, then, by whomsoever such statements are made, I think we are entitled to regard them as authoritative declarations, and to base our actions and policy upon statements of that kind.

ONE POLICY AND ONE FLAG.

Therefore, knowing as we do that there is to be a measure which is going to satisfy the aspirations of the best of Irishmen, and apparently to lay the foundations—because that was the keynote of that speech—of future prosperity, we ask ourselves is it possible that any man would use language of that kind if he meant to refer only to a measure of consolidation, or co-ordination, or alteration of the existing boards? It is quite obvious we must go further than that. The solution of this difficult problem is not to be found in any measure short of that point, I believe the answer to be made by Irishmen to it must be the same answer as has always been made when this question has been asked and I believe that if you are true to your past and to your present, you will find the great mass of your fellow-countrymen will not turn a deaf ear to your appeal. But do let me urge upon you that if we are to fight this battle—it will be a bitter struggle, and unless I greatly mistake a long-protracted one—if you are to fight this battle to a successful issue, you must fight it with the absolutely united forces of your own. [cheers]. There is no room in our ranks for dissension, for dispute, even for criticism.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

In concluding his remarks, Mr. Long added :—It has come to my notice within the last few weeks that it has been confidently stated in Ireland that when I came over as Chief Secretary I was unable to make changes in the personnel of the Irish administration, because the then Prime Minister, now the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Arthur Balfour, the famous Chief Secretary for Ireland, was afraid to allow me to make those changes, owing to some correspondence or letters, which were said to be in the possession of certain people. Now I wish at once to say that there is not the slightest shadow of foundation for the statement. (hear, hear).If there is any blame for those changes not having being made in the personnel of the Irish Government, I, and I alone, am responsible, and I accept the full responsibility, and I claim that the blame should rest on my shoulders. When I came over as Chief Secretary, I came over as any Chief Secretary must come over, if he respects himself, with the full and absolute right from my chief colleagues in the Government to make any changes in the Irish Government I thought necessary in the interest of good administration. I did not make those changes for very good reason—I won't give them to you now—but I have very good reasons for the action I took—and I believe this action to be right now—but if it was wrong, I am to blame. It was taken in the interests of public service, and not for fear of any letter, or charge, or anything else any one could possibly produce. But I say if people have got these letters, let them produce them instead of taking refuge in charges and threats. Let them produce them in public, and let us know exactly what they mean. But at all events, I am alone responsible for the policy of the Irish administration from the time I became Chief Secretary.

Lord Iveagh, in seconding the resolution, asked could any sensible man really believe that it would make for the good of Ireland to sever the links that bound them to Great Britain and to her great Empire? How could it benefit a poor country like theirs to be divorced from her rich and powerful neighbour who had done, in recent years, so much to help them? He could not believe that England wished to desert the loyal subjects of the King in Ireland or that she would ever consent to inflict upon them so great a wrong (cheers).

The resolution was passed.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL ON HIS "AGREEMENT."

THE following letter from Sir Antony McDonnell to the Right Hon. Walter Long has been made public :—

"Under-Secretary's Lodge, Aug. 33, 1906.

"Sir,—The newspaper report of your speech yesterday at the annual meeting of the Unionist Alliance contains the following passages :

'But I say, if people have got these letters, let them produce them, instead of taking refuge in charges and threats. I say, put the blame on the right shoulders, but do not be led away by this story that I was cribbed, cabined, and confined by any action of his.'

"The newspapers unanimously agree in naming me as the person to whom you alluded. Assuming that your remarks were directed to me, I desire to say that they raise two points—my possession of embarrassing letters and my making charges and threats based upon them. On the first point I observe that the time has not come (if in my discretion, it ever will come) for publishing the correspondence connected with the unsuccessful attempt to deprive me of office in 1904-05. In challenging me to produce the correspondence, you have probably forgotten the refusal of the late Prime Minister to lay it on the table of the House of Commons (see Hansard, Feb. 22 and March 13, 1906.)

"On the second point I deny having at any time made the 'charges and threats' you mention, and I feel great surprise and regret that you, who should know so much, should have added one more to the many baseless accusations which have been made against me.

"One word, in conclusion, as to my relations with yourself. At my first interview with you in 1905 you proposed that the agreement made with Mr. Wyndham when I took office in 1902 should be cancelled. I told you that I regarded the agreement as made, not with Mr. Wyndham alone, but with his Majesty's Government, and that if it was cancelled I should at once resign office. The agreement was left untouched.—Yours faithfully.

A. P. MACDONNELL.

"The Right Hon. Walter Long, M.P."

MR. LONG'S REPORT.

Mr. Long has replied as follows to Sir Antony MacDonnell's letter :

Farmleigh, Castlenock, co, Dublin,

Aug. 30.

Sir,—I observe in the evening papers a letter under your signature addressed to me. I have not received the letter, and as you could very easily have obtained my address, I can only conclude that you preferred I should be made aware of its contents for the first time through the Press—a method of procedure which appears to me to be inconsistent with the ordinary rules of courtesy.

You have entirely misunderstood the first paragraph in your letter which you quoted from my speech. I was referring to a rumour which I understood to be prevalent among the members of my own party. The letters in question were undoubtedly said to be in your possession, but it had never occurred to me that you had circulated the rumour.

The words, "cribbed, cabined and confined by any action of his" referred, of course, to Mr. Balfour, and not to you.

It is little difficult for me to understand how anybody who has had so long an experience of Government as you have could by any possibility imagine that this sentence referred to yourself.

The whole tone of my observation was that it was rumoured that I had been prevented for doing as I should wish to do by the action of the then Prime Minister. In the remarks I made on Wednesday I was thinking solely of the late Prime Minister.

Your last paragraph is strangely misleading. It is true you thought the words "tear up the agreement" might be capable of misrepresentation. I did not share your view, because I did not attach any importance to these words. All I cared about was that there should be a clear understanding between you and me and the public upon two points:

First, that in everything connected with your office as Under-Secretary you were to be absolutely subordinate to me, and that you were not to act on behalf of the Government in any way without my knowledge and approval.

Second, that you were prepared loyally to act under me, or to put it briefly, as I did at the time, that your position in Ireland was to be precisely similar to that occupied by Sir George Murray at the Treasury or Sir Arthur Godley at the India Office or any other chief permanent official.

You accepted these views of mine in regard to your position without demur or qualification. You did not attach the smallest importance to the view expressed by Mr. Wyndham in the House of Commons when he said that he accepted you as a colleague, and not as a subordinate. On the contrary, you assured me that you had never regarded yourself as occupying any other position than one subordinate to your chief.

In these circumstances I cared very little what the precise phraseology of my answer to the questions addressed to me in the House was so long as it made the actual position perfectly clear. There is no doubt that this result was achieved, and if proof of this is wanted, it is to be found in the various replies which I gave to questions addressed to me in the House of Commons, and in the attacks made from time to time upon me by my opponents there.

If you had no other reason to take exception to my answers, or any reason to believe that they did not accurately represent the relations between yourself and me, I venture to submit to you that the time to raise this question was then and not now. I have made no attack upon you in the speech to which you refer or upon any other occasion. On the contrary, I have frequently defended you in the House of Commons, and in public, although in doing so I knew I was running the risk of incurring considerable unpopularity among those who had suffered at your hands. Your action on the present occasion makes me doubt whether I was not more generous than just.

I am sending this reply direct to the Press, as, owing to your action I have no time to communicate with you first of all.—Yours faithfully,

WALTER H. LONG.

To the Right Hon. Sir A. MacDonnel.

Home Rule, under whatever guise it may be concealed, says the *Irish Times*, is the real peril that Irish Unionists have to fight, but the dishonest and cowardly police of the Government has made this task doubly difficult. They have not only to fight Home Rule with every lawful weapon at their command, but to convince the English people that it is Home Rule that they are fighting.

The speech of Mr. Long as the spokesman of the Irish Unionists is, observed the *Freeman's Journal* an opportune warning to the Government to beware lest they fall between two stools. It is a plain declaration that no watering down of Home Rule, however much it may alienate Nationalist support, will in the faintest degree mitigate Unionist hostility. The bold policy is the safe policy. Attempted compromises with justice cannot fail to aggravate the opposition of Unionists as a confession of weakness, and to alienate the support of Nationalists as an abandonment of principle.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Concluded from page 4).

You accepted these views of mine in regard to your position without demur or qualification. You did not attach the smallest importance to the view expressed by Mr. Wyndham in the House of Commons when he said that he accepted you as a colleague, and not as a subordinate. On the contrary, you assured me that you had never regarded yourself as occupying any other position than one subordinate to your chief." Mr. Long further observes :—"I have made no attack upon you in the speech to which you refer or upon any other occasion. On the contrary I have frequently defended you in the House of Commons, and in the public, although in doing so I knew I was running the risk of incurring considerable unpopularity among those who have suffered at your hands. Your action on the present occasion makes me doubt whether I was not more generous than just." The Ministerial journals head the correspondence "Mr. Long's Indiscretions." The heading in the opposition newspaper is "Sir Antony Macdonnell's Indiscretion." Whether the indiscretion of Sir Antony is admitted or not it is clear that his impetuosity has put him at a disadvantage in the controversy. Those who, from the first, objected to his being made Under Secretary now contend that he has raised again, and in a more acute form than ever, the whole question both of his original appointment by Mr. Wyndham and of his retention in office by Mr. Long. The matter, it is pointed, out cannot rest where it is. The *Times*, for example, kindly calls for the production of the correspondence. "The mystery involves so many reputations and so many important interests that it can hardly be suffered to remain a mystery much longer." But who is to make Sir Antony produce it if he does not wish to do so?

CANADA AND IMPERIAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

Our Colonial friends are nothing if they are not frank, and whatever else may be said about the speech that has just been delivered at Toronto by an ex-Cabinet Minister, Sir William Mulock, nobody can complain that his utterances were wanting in candour. They have been summed up, not unfairly I think, as a demonstration of the fact that Canada is a place where a man can escape the duties of Empire. The occasion of the outburst of the late Postmaster-General was the opening of the Canadian National Exhibition and Sir W. Mulock thus delivered himself: "This Canada of ours" he observed "is the only country in the world worth living in, the only country that is not burdened with great military debts handed down by previous generations. Keep it on those lines. Watch carefully every tendency towards militarism, for we know that preparation for war leads to war. Remember this is the last spot of refuge on God's green earth where men can come and not pay for the sins of their ancestors." As to preparation for war leading to war I supppose that in the opinion of this Canadian statesman only old and effete countries attach any importance to the well-known aphorism *si vis pacem, para bellum*. Mr. Chamberlain's health, I fear, is such as to prevent him paying much attention to public affairs but if he were well enough to read Sir W. Mulock's speech I wonder whether he would regard it as an example of "thinking imperially." It would be unjust to assume that in the views expressed by Sir W. Mulock on Wednesday he voiced the feeling of all Canadians, but his opinions are not likely to be disavowed by the leaders of the party now in power at Ottawa, and in view of the visit to Canadian waters of H. M. S. *Dominion* the remarks I have quoted cannot be regarded as other than exceedingly ill-timed. They would not have been very welcome in South Africa judging from the way the Johannesburg Press is working about the reduction of the British shipbuilding programme. One journal recalls that Mr. Kruger, who had no particular love of the British flag, was so impressed with the importance of protecting South African trade routes that at one time he seriously contemplated offering a contribution to the British Navy as a mere matter of business insurance.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The old Bombay friends of Sir Frank Forbes Adam will be pleased to see that he has been appointed a member of the Royal Commission which is to inquire into the Lighthouse Administration of the United Kingdom. As Manchester is now a shipping town and a very important one, it is only right that she should be represented on such a Commission and she could not have a better representative than the former Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The Commission is to be presided over by Mr. Gerald Balfcur, who as ex-President of the Board of Trade, has special qualifications for the post. Why is it that the cost of a country which still rules the waves and will continue to rule them long after Kaiser Wilhelm embarks on the voyage "from which no traveller returns" should be less well lighted than that of France? There are some fine lights on the British coasts, notably St. Catherine's, near Ventnor, which can be seen thirty miles off, but I am credibly informed that we have nothing at any rate on the South Coast equal to the Grisnez light across the Channel.

Mr. Gokhale has brought his mission to a close and left yesterday from Victoria, many of his friends assembling to wish him *bon voyage*. I met Mr. Gokhale the day before his departure and asked him when we might expect to see him in England. He replied "Not for some time." If we could have a verbatim report of what passed at his successive interviews with Mr. Morley, it would doubtless be instructive.

Everybody is asking who the Liberal member is who, according to a Radical paper, intends, when Parliament re-assembles, to cross over to the other side of the House. I know some Liberals who wish it might prove to be Mr. Byles; this wish would not be shared by many Conservatives.

RETURN OF MR. GOKHALE.

Demonstration at the Apollo Bunder.

MR. G. K. GOKHALE, one of the Congress leaders, returned from England yesterday, by the mail steamer *Arcadia*, and was accorded a most cordial reception by a large number of natives, who had assembled at the Apollo pier. Mr. Gokhale went to England as an Indian Delegate to address the English public, and seek their sympathy with, and good feeling towards, India and as the Congresswallas believe that he has acquitted his charge very successfully, handbills and circulars were distributed broadcast in Bombay, inviting all natives to be present at the Bunder on his arrival. A big crowd assembled, in response to the Presidency Association's suggestion, among whom were seen the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. A B Dessai, Prof. Kathwate, Messrs. D. E. Wacha, Narotum Morarji Goculdas, Barjorji Naoroji, Lalubhai Samaldas, C. H. Setalwad, K Natrajan, N. V. Gokhale, Kaji Kabiruddin, Jaffer Rahimtulla, Ahmed Sayani, Damodar Sukhadwalla, F. M. Dustur, R. B. Majmudar, Sarabhai Vajeshankar, B. N. Bhajekar, M. R. Bodas, K. S. Aiyar, Vishwanath Prabhuram, G. K. Gadgil, G. Dalvi, &c.

A deputation, consisting of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla, Mr. Damodar Sukhadwalla and Mr. Kaji Kabirudin, went on board the mail steamer, and returned with Mr. Gokhale in a steam-launch. The assembly which was full of enthusiasm and cordiality, lustily cheered him, and some of his friends who had brought flowers, garlanded him. The enthusiasm grew more acute as Mr. Gokhale put his foot on the soil of India, and cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Shivaji Maharajki Jaya" were raised with much gusto. A large number of carriages were present on the Bunder, and what with the shouting of the excited multitude, the toot-tooting of the motor-cars and the cracking of whips, this peaceful spot was soon like Bedlam. Mr. Gokhale proceeded to the Presidency Association Rooms, and once more appeared on the verandah to thank the crowd that had assembled in his honour. He then drove to Mr. Narotum Morarji Goculdas' bungalow where he stays for a time before proceeding to Poona.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath .—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Rovers' Tournament.

BOMBAY TELEGRAPH vs. A. AND S. HIGHLANDERS.

The above teams met on the Cooperage yesterday before a large number who were scarcely prepared for such a good fight by the Civilians. It was thought by some that the Telegraph actually deserved to win but, while sympathising with them for losing, one must say the Argylls were more up in their territory and lost more chances though one of theirs that did go in was a lucky one. Cooke in throwing out himself put the ball into his own goal, but otherwise played well, and Edwards at backs again proved himself the back-bone of the team. The forwards seemed at sea to start with, but on warming up got away remarkably fast. Greene sprinting down the right wing at a great pace and Taylor playing far better than ever he has fed him well. The Argylls still have Quinn at centre and his feeding is as neat as ever, but his forwards are on the slow side and Campbell misses more than one centre which would have done some good. From the kick off the Highlanders came up mainly on the left, but Goodridge put in good work. Edie was the first to relieve with a nice run and gave to Greene on the right who was left in a good position, but sent behind and Quinn brought it back for Edwards to clear finely. Quinn then came well down and giving to his left after some scuffling, Campbell centred right across the goal and Turnbull headed neatly into the left corner. They were back immediately and Dunn took a couple of ineffectual shots, Edwards eventually clearing as did Goodridge from a head in by Quinn. Greene put in a very nice run but on giving to Taylor, Maclean returned it for the Highlanders to press. Wright bowled Nicholas over and took an angular shot which rebounded off the post to Quinn who sent in high and Cooke tipped it over. Coming back Quinn got on on the left and centred to Wright, who was off-side, but a moment later a muff by Woolen gave them a corner from which Campbell shot behind. Following this the Telegraph came up and Edie looked like getting away but Reid just got there first and cleared and Speechley more than once spoilt their chances by kicking too hard. They came up again through Holman, but were soon sent back for Edwards to save well though it cost a corner from which Cooke fisted out well a shot by Wright. Some very pretty play followed by Mowatt who sent in a shot well cleared by Cooke. Holman then took Cowper's place and gave a glaring "hands" as half-time was given, leaving the score :—

A. and S. Highlanders ....1 goal.
Govt. Telegraph ....Nil.

The second half opened with a momentary attack by the Telegraph, but Maclean cleared and the Argylls came away, Edwards hesitating too long but again clearing well near his own goal. Edie next came well away with Cowper but as they passed the back Cowper was off side and rather roughly handled by Maclean. They were soon back after a very nice run by Greene, but on his giving to Holman he was off-side. MacMillan next gave nicely out to Turnbull who was in a good position, but the ball was given out—a mistake. Taylor next put in a very nice hit of play and kicked hard forward; Greene going at a great pace saved it going out, centred finely and Edie put it through very neatly and equalised. From the kick off, the Argylls forced two corners, both headed over but Wright got a nasty kick on the head, blood flowing profusely and he played on only to have to leave. A moment later Quinn got on and sent in a fine long shot which Cooke just got at and cleared, but the goal-judge gave it as having gone through and the Argylls once more took the lead as Wright returned. The Telegraph then came up and Greene put in good work centering finely, Edie shot but McMillan got on and cleared well to Dunn who got up nicely and gave to Queen who shot behind. From the kick out Holman put in a nice run just pulled up near the goal and Mowatt taking neatly from Edie, cleared well. After some even play Holman gave to Edie who got away nicely with only Reid to pass; he might have taken a shot but wanting to get nearer in he kicked too hard and Daly cleared. Just after this Holman had a chance which he lost by hanging fire. Campbell next came away but Edward cleared well and was further helped by being fouled by the same man running behind. Edie and Taylor next came away well, but Mowatt cleared cleverly, a corner following which was useless. In missing a centre from Holman, Edie next lost a chance and from a kick for foul Woolen got on near goal but sent wide over. They, coming up again, forced two corners from the second of which Speechley headed into the right corner and the Telegraph were once more quits. A visit by the Argylls and Cowper got up nicely and a foul against Holman put the Telegraph attacking and Edie sent a low one to the right corner to which Daly just got his foot. Another fouls against the Jocks, Quinn relieved the Telegraph and half-way play ensued. Quinn and Wright next got down nicely till Quinn had his chance spoilt by a twist on his pass and Edwards cleared to his left and Dunn getting on centred finely Quinn headed in neatly. The crowd was now tremendously excited and the Telegraph came up strong, Edie got on and sent in a fine shot which struck the meeting of the left upright and cross-bar hard. Time was getting short and Greene got away, but his centre went behind and full time was piped a minute later leaving the score :—

A. and S. Highlanders..................... 3 Goals.
Govt. Telegraph .... 2 „

The teams were :—

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.		A. AND S. HIGHLANDERS.
Cooke	Goal,	Daly
Nicholas Edwards	Backs.	Lapsley Reid
Goodridge Speechley Woolen	Halves.	McMillan Mowatt Maclean
Greene Taylor Edie Cowper Holman	Forwards.	Turnbull Wright Quinn Dunn Campbell

Referee :—Mr. Chatt.

THE SYMON'S CUP.

In the interval the Symon's Cup was run off between the 10th Hussars and 7th R. F. A. Mawen of the latter got away well in a false start in which Wodehouse, R. F. A. was left. Durrant however, came up well and won fairly easily.

10th Hussars ...... (1st 3rd 4th) 10 Points.
7th R. F. A................(2nd 5th) 5 Points.

The Manchesters had a Walk Over, the R. G. A. being absent.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Final.

POONA GYMKHANA BEAT BHOPAL GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 14.

Despite the rival attraction of the Presidency cricket match the final game in the Poona Polo Tournament attracted a very large gathering of Society, especialy as the Poona team are such general favorites. The teams were the Poona Gymkhana, represented by three officers of the 93rd Highlanders in Messrs. Stewart, Kennedy and Herbert, and Mr. Reynard of the 12th Royal Lancers (back) aginst the Bhopal Gymkhana represented by Rissaldar Sher Gulam Ahmid, Mr. Najiboola Khan, Captain Abdul Wahed, and Captain Imtiazalikhan (back.) The umpires were Major Leslie and Captain Davie. It will be noticed the Bhopal team were without the services of Mr Johnston who had to stand down on account of the injury to his bridle hand, and his substitute Najiboola hardly helped to raise the chances of his team. Yet for all that many thought Bhopal would win. Though the game was an excellent one from the first to the last, the ball being kept in play amid hard galloping and hitting without the ball going out or being allowed too near the respective goals. The first Chukker was devoid of any result and at the close of the second Chukker Bhopal had scored one major and one minor point to love. Then through the third Chukker the splendid play of the Poona, quartette came as a pleasing revelation and they were able to put up a score which placed them one goal ahead of Bhopal, and after this they continued to play in brilliant form incited thereto by the plaudits of the assembly, while Bhopal men were seemingly all demoralized and played in marked contrast to their previous displays and manifestly missed the directing hand of Mr. Johnston, it is almost invidious to single out any one of the Poona men for mention when all played so well and with good combination. But Kennedy was conspicuously the tower of strength to his side and contributed greatly to the success of his team, besides himself shooting some well directed goals. At the conclusion of the game Poona stood out victors by five goals two subsidiaries to two goals three subsidiaries.

The following are the details of the game :—

FIRST CHUKKER. This was an exciting bout all through. There was a deal of galloping and hard hitting but the ball was kept free of the goal flags till near the close of the chukker, Poona pressed near the Bhopal flags and the ball went out for the first time behind the Bhopal line. No score.

SECOND CHUKKER.—Bhopal bringing the ball into play the same standard of play continued for a couple of minutes till Bhopal pressed in the Poona end and finally getting an opening hit a subsidiary, and continued to press for a short while till Poona relieved the pressure and play continued up and down the ground till the ball was taken to the Poona end where it went out. Play continued in the Poona ground till Abdul Wahed by a long shot hit a goal. Score : Bhopal one goal, one subsidiary to nil.

THIRD CHUKKER.—Soon after the ball was in play Herbert got a clear run to the flags, but failed to score, and shortly when play was in midfield Kennedy got a run tonear the flags and Stewart following centred the ball and Herbert hit a goal. From the throw in Poona again got possession and working the ball to the flags Reynard hit a subsidiary. Bhopal then had a run to the Poona flags whence Kennedy after one check carried the ball on and sent it between the flags with a final shot. Uneventful play continued till the ball went out in the Poona ground. Score : Bhopal one goal, one subsidiary to two goals, one subsidiary.

FOURTH CHUKKER.—Poona hit the ball in and Imtiazali meeting it by a long shot hit a goal. From the throw in Poona worked the ball to the adversaries' corner and almost from the same spot as the last goal was shot Kennedy by a long drive hit a goal. Play up and down the ground ensued till the call of time. Score.—Bhopal two goals, one subsidiary to three goals, one subsidiary.

FIFTH CHUKKER.—Very hard play was seen, but neither goal was ever in danger, play being kept free of their vicinity. No score in this bout.

SIXTH CHUKKER.—Very good and level play up and down the ground continued for a prolonged space. Then Bhopal by a long shot scored a subsidiary. Poona now got on the offensive and carrying the ball to the Bhopal ground hit a subsidiary. Bhopal retaliating now got a run to the Poona end and scored a subsidiary. Poona from the throw in held the ball in the Bhopal ground and hit a goal. Continuing on the aggressive Poona again assailed the Bhopal citadel and Reynard was able to hit a goal. Finaltime was shortly after called. Score :—

Poona Gymkhana................ 5 Gools 2 Subs.
Bhopal Gymkhana............... 2 Goals 3 Subs.

After the game General Richardson in the presence of H. E. Lord Lamington congratulated the winning team and voiced a public sentiment in pronouncing the tournament a great the success and in the estimate that the fall teams engaged were a very level lot with hardly a difference between them; also in that the Managing Committee deserved the public thanks for their excellent labors, as did Captain Anderson of the 33rd Cavalry for his share of work. Mrs. Richardson presented the Cup to Mr. Kennedy and then there were the usual cheers.

CALCUTTA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

Semi-final Round.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. UNITED SERVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

This match took place to-night on the Calcutta ground which was in good condition. From the kick off Bombay took up a strong position in their opponents' territory and should have scored on one or two occasions, but selfishness on the part of some of their outside men prevented a score. At length Hilburn broke away from his own "25" and kicking over Gillum's head gave him no chance to recover and Rowe following up strongly opened the scoring for the home team though it seemed to some as if he was suspiciously like offside hastily converted. Undaunted by this reverse Bombay again took up the attack through the medium of their forwards, Caddel and Bamberger being especially conspicuous. A free kick in fairly good position to Bombay was not turned to account and the Services rushed the ball back to centre where Gillum brought down Rowe splendidly when the latter looked all over a scorer. Splendid foot work by Rutherford, Caddel, and Bamberger found play on the home lines and two excellent chances of scoring were missed by the centres holding on to the ball when half time was called soon afterwards with the Services leading very luckily by five points.

From the restart Bombay by clever forward work early on pressed and for considerable time play ranged in the Services half of field. Then from some loose play Sargent secured the ball from just outside his own "25" and transferring at the right moment to Baker, the latter left the whole of the opposing back division standing and scored a very fine try in fairly favourable position, but place proved a failure from the drop out. The visitors continued to press and were within an ace of scoring from a good forward rush. The Services were hard pressed now and when Gillum marked straight in front, it looked ominous for the homesters, but Mockler's kick went wide. From the kick off, play remained in the Services territory when from a scrimmage Rowe got the ball and owing to weak tackling by the Bombay backs got clear away and scored a brilliant try behind the posts which Harty converted. After this play remained even and time was called leaving the United Services winners by 10 points to three.

SIMLA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Football Tournament has been postponed till Monday.

If you have been very ill, and are not recovering as fast as you expected, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will make your blood pure and will give you strength and energy.

Mrs. M. McShane, Hobart, sends this letter, with her photograph:

"After recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever I suffered from a poor appetite and great depression, and was so weak I could hardly walk. Having seen

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

advertised as such a good blood purifier and general tonic, I thought I would try it. I did so, and soon my old strength came back, my appetite returned, and before I had finished the second bottle I could do all my work just as well as before."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

QUETTA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, SEPTEMBER 14.

12th Novice Lights Semi Final.

Private Arnold of the Warwicks beat Lance Corporal Wright, also of the Warwicks in a 3-round contest very hard.

Private Feeney of the Warwicks 4 rounds even.

Novice Middles Semi Final.

Private Nodman-Welsh beat Private Jones of the Warwicks in one round.

Private Bates of the Warwicks beat Bombardier Dowding, 3rd Mountain Battery, by a knock out clean in 2 ronnds.

OFFICERS CATCH-WEIGHTS FINAL.

Lieutenant Beaman, South Wales Boarderers, beat Lieutenant Woodward of the Warwicks in four rounds. There was excellent display, the former bleeding profusely.

NOVICE CATCH WEIGHTS FINAL.

Gunner Sturgeon, 3rd M. B. beat Private Jones of the Welsh Fusiliers in a knock out in the first round.

In the final open feathers, Private Turner, South Wales Borderers beat Private Davies of the Welsh Fusiliers in 3 rounds. This was a very tame fight.

OPEN FINAL.

Private Sullivan of the Warwicks won. Lance-Corporal Williams, Worwicks, fouled first round.

In the Open Catch Final Private Rickards of the South Wales Borderers beat Private Smith of the Welsh Fusiliers in 20 seconds. It was a feigned knock-out and no prize was given and in consequence, the Final Open Middles Private Mountford beat Private Boston of the South Wales Boarderers. The former was very scientfic and too quick for Bostons powerful hits.

NOVICE LIGHTS FINAL.

Private Arnold of the Warwicks beat Private Norreys of the South Wales Borderers. The latter was unwell in the round,

The Final Officers' Middles. Lieutenant Norton 10-1. of the Grenadiers beat Captain Carry R. E. The latter pluckily entered to make a fight fair show, Loud applause.

FINAL NOVICE LIGHTS.

Private Bates of the Warwicks beat Private Norman at the Welsh Fusiliers in one round.

The prizes were distributed by General Smith-Dorrien, and in a complimentary speech on the success of the tournament hoped to open the tournament to all India next year.

Two cups were given by Messrs Smith and Co. for Officers bout.

The Shield was won by the Warwicks formost points and most entries.

POONA RACES.

To-day's Handicaps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 14.

The following are the horses left in for to-morrow's, meeting after the scratchings.

POONA GRAND ANNUAL HANDICAP.

Thomond 12st 3lbs, Corrie Roy 11st 11lbs, Strathspey 10st 12lbs, Madeira 10st 8lbs, White Heather 10st The Moachim 9st 8lbs, Greenstone 9st 7lbs, Nell Gwynn (late Saldhu) 9st.

Top weights not accepting weights to be raised three lbs.

WESTERN INDIA STAKES HANDICAP.

Mallard 9st 9lbs, Prince Lyon 9st 5lbs, Signorina 9st 1lb, Royalist 8st 8lbs, Ballark, 8st 8lbs, Chassepot, 8st 7lbs. Amyas 8st 6lb, Trenton, 8st 6lbs Samrock, 8st 8lbs Seclusion, 8st 2lbs Primerole, 8st 1b, Clynder, 7st 13lbs Testwood, 7st 12lbs, Dirty Boy, 7st 12lbs, Lord Boyne, 7st 10lbs, Apology, 7st 5lbs, Shotover, 7st, Insurrection 6st 13lbs.

Top weights not accepting weights to be raised three lbs.

AUTUMN PLATE HANDICAP.

Killevan 10st, Adelaide 9st, Dormant 8st 9lbs, Balayeuse 8st 9st, Rustile 8st 2lbs, Metal Maid 8st, Resident 7st 1lb, Flotsam 7st 7lbs, Jubilant 7st 4lbs, Lady of Quality 7st Vienard 6st 10lbs.

Top weights not accepting weights to be raised three lbs.

BEDOUIN PLATE HANDICAP.

Precious 10st 5lbs, Bendigo 9st 6lbs, Sky-lark 9st 3lbs, Young Cardigan 8st 13lbs, Hampstead 8st 11lbs, Soheil 8st 9lbs, False Start 8st 7lbs, Hadhur 8st 6lbs, Dublin 8st 5lbs, Arabistan 8st, Bandit 7st 10lbs, Sandow 7st 10lbs, Young Kaiser 7st 9lbs Ramman 7st 9lbs. St. Gris 7st 8lbs, King Cobweb 7s 6lb, Kour Saheb 7st 5lbs, Makhool 7st 4lbs, Moonib Pasha 7st 3lbs and Scarlet 6st 7lbs.

Top weights not accepting weights to be raised five lbs.

THE INTERNATIONAL PLATE HANDICAP.

Signorina 10st, Wakeful 8st 9lbs, Rusley Rose 8st 8lbs, Minimus 8st 6lbs, Matalgea 8st 6lbs, Gun Metal 8st 3lbs, Mandeville 8st 2lbs, and Koko 7st 9lbs.

Top weights not accepting weights to be raised seven lbs.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.

Bay Middleton 9st 4lbs, Tachreet 9st 4lbs, Omar 9st 1lbs Hermit 9st., Sheik 9st. Oriental 8st 12lbs. Ashroff 8st 10lbs, Osborne 8st 8lbs, Zurriff 8st 8lbs, Rose 8st 6lbs, Raby 8st 4lbs, Ptarmigan 7st 10lbs, Young Gazelle 7st 8lbs, Little Joker 7st 5lbs, Sirjamal 7st 5lbs, and Shanwar 7st 3lbs,

Fourth Day, Wednesday 19th September.

1st Entry closed at 7 p.m., Thursday, 13 September,

SELLING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Mr P B Avasia's ch e g Presbyterian; Mr Hirjeebhoy's b aus g Rossi; Mr D Runcnordas' b aus g Armida; Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b aus g Freelance; Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b aus g Gambooda; Mr Reynard's b aus g Vienard; Mr Vaid's b aus g Resident; Mr J C Galstaun's b aus g Gum; Mr J C Galstaun's ch aus m Rustile; Mr Maxwell's b aus g Fands; Mr F Main's b aus g Baritone.

DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs. Messrs M Goculdas' and A Nanjee's ch a h The Ranger (6 years); Mr Syed Dayar's ch a h Sadic 14-0 (aged); Mr Abdool Mohsen Mahomed's g a h Rummah (5 years); Mr Yoob Abdoolnoor's ch a h Retreat 14-0 (5 years); Mr A M Bushari's b a d Bourbon 13-3 (4 years); Mr Mahomed Mana's g a h Darin (6 years); Mr Abdoola Mana's b a h Ireland 13-3 (4 years); Mr G K's g a h Sir Lawrence 13-3½ (4 years); Mr A Razak's br a h Mariner 13-3½ (aged).

2nd Entry closes at 7 p.m., Saturday, 15 September.

CECIL GRAY.
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 13.

This morning the Semi-finals for Club Shield were played. Mr. Boyd beat Mr. Pechey after an exciting match by 1 up. Mr. F. Nicholson beat Mr. Muir by 3 and 2.

The Semi-finals for the Captain's Cup were also played :—

Mr. Tennant (—8) beat Captain Keys (—8) 1 up; Mr. Sharman (—6), after tying with Mr. Bush (—10), beat him by 1 up on the 27th green.

There was also a Handicap Competition against Bogly for a prize given by Mr. Stuart Nicholson. Twenty-four men entered for this, among whom the following returned the best scores :—

Mr. R. P. Scott	(+ 1)	1 down,	winner.
„ Betham	(— 8)	2	„
„ Arnott	(— 8)	3	„
„ Piunkett	(— 4)	4	„
Rev. Scott	(— 6)	5	„
Mr. Cresswell	(— 8)	5	„
„ Orr	(—12)	6	„

This afternoon the only event of importance was the final in the Handicap foursomes. Captain Keys and Mr. Tennant beat Mr. Arnot and Mr. Busch by 5 up and 3 to play.

The ladies have been playing foursomes for a prize to be presented by the Managing Committee. Five couples entered. The result of the match will not be known till tomorrow, as the final has yet to be played.

In the first round Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. Kennedy beat Mrs. Keys and Mrs. Thubron by 2 uo, Mrs. Hutchinson and Mrs. Betham tied with Mrs. Stewart and Miss Cargill.

In the second round Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. Kennedy beat Mrs. Muir and Miss Underhill by 1 up. Mrs. Hutchinson and Mrs. Betham beat Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Cargill by 1 up. Although golf is the predominant topic of conversation in Nasik at present, and although our grandparents' golden rule of 'Early to bed, Early to rise' is regidly observed, it proved an agreeable change on Wednesday night to listen to music' instead of recounting the reasons of losing holes, and to sit up late instead of going off to bed at 9, as usual. A very enjoyable Concert was given in the Badminton Shed. Golfers are well known as good singers. At least, this is the rule of the B. W. I. G. C. One can say this, that the Nasik talent was appreciated by Bombay members almost as much as the Nasik residents appreciated the talent of their visitors; the efforts of the lady players and singers won the warmest applause from all.

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 14.

In this morning's Golf Competition Handicap for the prize given by the Public Works Department, Ferrers-Nicholson was the winner, one down to Bogey and R. P. Scott and Haslope were both two down.

The Ladies Approach Competition was won by Mrs. Betham.

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 14.

The Allied Pairs, always a popular competition of the golf week, was played this afternoon. Mr. and Mrs Muir were the winners, the second couple being Mr. Ferrers Nicholson and Miss Cargill.

SOUTH INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 14.

THE LLOYD-LINDSAY COMPETITIONS.

Yesterday evening the Ranges were devoted to the above competition which was won handsomely by the Mounted Detachment of the Kolar Gold Field Volunteers with 58 points, the D. Squadron of the Carabiniers being next with 41; the A. Squadron third with 30.

THE NATIVE LLOYD-LINDSAY.

This was won by C. Squadron, of Gordon's Horse by 66 points; B. Squadron, Mysore Imperial Lancers next, with 58; and D. Squadron Gordon's Horse 56.

THE HERBAL STAKES.

A similar competition for officers was won by the 125th Napier's Rifles with a score of 58 points. The Leicesters came second with 41.

CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH TACTICAL.

This morning was devoted completely to the above, aggregated results of which will be wired later.

CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES.

The Long Range Aggregate, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The Aggregate has been won by Sergeant-Major Kenny of the Musketry Staff, Satara, with the magnificent score of 100 points.

The Championship Range Aggregate was won by Private Griffiths of the Essex Regiment, with 194 out of a possible 210. Sergeant-Major Kenny, Satara came next with 192.

The Championship Trophy was taken by the Essex Regiment with 1,422 points, the Bangalore Volunteers and Kolar Volunteers being second with 1,400.

The G. I. P. Railway Volunteers made 1,383.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. DUFFERIN.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Dufferin, Lieut.-Commander C. W. Shearme, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on the 12th instant with Colonel Hunter and 7 details.

THE HOTTEST DAY OF THE YEAR.

Over 91 Degrees in the Shade.

THE rainfall for August promises to be as exceptional as to-day's heat, writes a London paper shortly upon the departure of the mail on August 31. Up to this afternoon the fall for the month amounted to only ·82in., and on only three occasions since 1870 has the total been less than this amount. The record is held by August, 1899, when the total was ·30in., and the other two especially dry Augusts were those of 1880, when ·51in. of rain fell, and of 1886, when ·79in. were registered. The average fall for August during the past five years of this century is 2·39in.

The month of August has created a record in the number of hot days, and in no fewer than seven has the temperature reached a maximum of 80deg. On the 22nd, the highest reading of the year up to-day was recorded, when the mercury rose to 85 in the shade. At noon, to-day, however, this record was easily beaten. In the Strand the temperature in the shade was 89deg., and in the sun 128, as compared with 108 at the same time yesterday. In the City this afternoon, in the shade, 88deg. was reached, and in the sun 125deg.

As the day advanced the mercury continued to rise, and at 1·30 the shade temperature registered in the Strand was no less than 91deg. After making a number of attempts to attain a temperature which might almost be described as phenmenal, August had succeeded on the last day of its existence in achieving meteorological fame. This was abundantly clear from a conversation with Mr. J. H. Steward, the well-known expert, this afternoon.

"During the last 64 years," he said, "the temperature has only risen to 90deg. in August on 16 days. The mercury at 12·45 to-day stood at 89deg. and it has since risen 2deg. This actual temperature has only been exceeded 11 times in the last 64 years, though higher temperatures have been recorded in the month of August. The highest was in 1893, when we had three successive days on which the thermometer registered 90deg., and when a temperature of 95·5deg. was recorded. This is the eighth day this month on which the temperature has been higher than 80deg.

It is, of course, impossible to say how much longer it may be the case, but it is worthy of observation that the anti-cyclone, which has been responsible for the hot weather from the beginning of the month, has never really broken up. It slightly gave way temporarily during the rather rough weather of last week-end, but its area has really undergone no more than an occasional fluctuation. It has come from the Southern Atlantic and covered the whole of Southern Europe no doubt carrying with it a great deal of temperature with which it originated. As for the prospects, all that can be said is that the anti-cyclone has been stationary for the last two or three days, and at present shows no sign of giving way.

Observations made in the course of the afternoon showed that a temperature of 91deg, was not destined to be the maximum. At three o'clock the mercury had risen a full half-degree higher.

A BOMBAY DOCTOR TALKS ABOUT DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

Whenever we are suffering from any trouble or illness, it is surprising to find how many of our neighbours have suffered in the same way. Then the feeling of loneliness goes. If also we hear from neighbours how they were able to overcome their troubles, there comes a sense of hopefulness, and we determine to follow the course which they persued so successfully. Better still when a doctor tells us of a medicine that will cure us:—

Dr. Jadowji Triumjee, Lecturer and Professor of Aryan Medical School of Bombay, Dispensary, Bazar Gate, Fort, when questioned regarding Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, picked up a piece of paper and wrote :—This is to certify that I have treated some of my patients who were afflicted with backache and kidney disease, with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and all of them were cured after a short time by the use of these Pills. I give this testimonial with great pleasure.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are composed of purely vegetable medical agents in a combination best adapted to the speedy relief and cure of Kidney Disease, Urinary and Bladder affections, and may be taken by the most delicate person, with every confidence of their giving quick and permanent relief, without any after-ill effects.

Regularly we publish in this paper statements made by Bombay physicians or citizens regarding Doan's Backache Kidney pills. You are sure to see the name of some one you know. Sold by all medicine dealers, Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8; or direct from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay. Be sure you ask for "Doan's" the kind Dr. Jadowji refers to.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

KNITTING INDUSTRIES.

Summer is fast waning, and the harvest alike of the fields and the seas will soon be ingathered. Already the women who share in the toils and the anxieties of the reapers and the fishermen are thinking of the long, barren days, especially when their lot is upon the bleak and inhospitable shores of the Western Islands, or the Coasts of Ireland, and what they can do to bring a little more of food and comfort to their humble homes. Knitting is one of the few crafts they know, and that they desire to turn to profitable account. Happily, they can do so now, for philanthropic agencies and the even more reliable course of ordinary commerce have shown them where a market exists for the hose and the vests they fashion so cunningly upon the pins. It was not always so, for there were times, not very remote, when popular test did not appreciate the soft, natural colours or the slight unevenness of surface where wool had not gone through the smoothing processes of machinery. Moreover, when the discovery was made that these hand spun and knit shawls, or stockings, or what not, had qualities of durability as well as of simple charm, there were not wanting those who made the most of their opportunities, grinding the face of the poor with the most monstrous perversions of "truck" sale and barter. But to-day the good and honest handicraft, thanks to the efforts of a personally disinterested few, is paid for at its full value in the coin of the realm, and the patient work provides in scores—hundreds—of cases just that margin which makes the difference between misery and modest well-being.

SHETLAND SKILL.

Foremost and oldest of the knitting industries is that of Shetland. The fleece of one of their hardy little hillside sheep weighs between one and two pounds, and because it is short, very soft, and silky it can be spun by the women with their native skill and inherited traditions to an almost cobweblike fineness. From this is knitted those gossamer-lace-like shawls that are so exquisitely light, and withal so hygienically warm. It is an old industry here, for stockings were made as far back as 1800, and were exported to the value of some thousands yearly. Shawls were first made about forty years later, and beautifully fine veils made here were a fashion of the fifties. But in the last decade or so, the islands have very materially extended the range of their handicrafts.

ROYAL PATRONAGE.

Very warm, soft spencers for wearing under their dresses or blouses have been a most successful development, and there are few ladies, from Royalty downwards, who do not include one or two in their wardrobes as a safeguard between seasons, or as a cosy addition to the wraps required on motor tours. The very latest phase of the industry is in fine hand-knitted nightdresses, which should be a boon to sufferers from rheumatism. At present the supply of these is the monopoly of one great Oxford-street house, and is limited, for there is an incredible amount of patient stitchery in a long and ample robe of this description, but a great demand for them is anticipated as soon as their softness and warmth is realised. The knitted stockings of the Fair Isle cottagers are remarkable for complex patterns and colours they introduce into their the work. Tradition has it that their secrets of stitches and colourings, which are jealously kept, were imparted to them by some survivors of the Armada, to whom they showed humanity and mercy.

THE DEATH OF LADY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

Marienbad, August 31.

AT Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's wish, there will be no official or public signs of mourning in connection with the removal of Lady Campbell-Bannerman's body to England.

King Edward's autograph letter of sympathy to Sir Henry covered three pages.

Sir E. Goschen, the British Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, has just called at the Hotel Klinger, and signed the book opened for visitors. Telegrams of sympathy from all parts of the world continue to pour into the hotel.

Before the remains of the late Lady Campbell-Bannerman are conveyed to the railway station, a simple religious service will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at the Protestant chapel in the cemetery. King Edward will be present at the ceremony.

MOURNING IN DOWNING-STREET.

In token of mourning, all the blinds are drawn at the Prime Minister's official residence in Downing-street. A large number of cards, letters, and telegrams of condolence have already been received there. The house was in the hands of the workmen for repair and renovation, but this work has, for the present, been suspended, in order to prepare for the immediate return of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who, with his secretary (Mr. Ponsonby), will leave Marienbad as soon as practicable.

UNIVERSAL SYMPATHY.

The news spread rapidly through the town, and warm sympathy was expressed on all sides with the Prime Minister. Sir Henry has been a visitor to Marienbad for many years, as Secretary for War and as leader of the Opposition, and his genial personality is familiar to all the frequenters of the Kreuzbrunnen. His ter[illegible] devotion as husband and his kindly disposition won him popularity among the British and cosmopolitan visitors.

When he arrived this year with his wife, great fears were entertained that it would be Lady Campbell-Bannerman's last visit, for, while last year she was able to take the air in a bath-chair and even walk short distances, she was unable to leave her room at all this time. On her arrival she had to be carried from the train to her carriage and from the carriage into the hotel. The weather also was unfavourable, but Lady Campbell-Bannerman appeared to derive immediate benefit from the change of air, being able to sleep for four or five hours every night, which was a great improvement.

Although bodies are generally removed to the municipal mortuary at Marienbad immediately after death, an exception will be made in the case of the remains of Lady Campbell-Bannerman which will lie at Klinger's Hotel until Saturday, when they will probably be removed to London. The body will subsequently be taken to Scotland. In accordance with the Australian law, the body must be embalmed before transfer to the railway authorities.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman was last night the recipient of many expressions of condolence. Dr. Deitl the burgomaster, called personally at the hotel and sent up a letter conveying the sympathy of the citizens. Similar communications were received from the other local authorities. The autograph letter from the King was the first to arrive. Prince Ferdinand sent General Markow to express his deep sympathy. A visitors' book has been placed in the hotel. Telegrams are arriving from England in large numbers.

The death of Lady Campbell-Bannerman, although not, of course, unexpected, was received with deep regret in London, and the greatest sympathy was everywhere expressed for the Prime Minister in the bereavement which he has sustained. All politicians in town and members of the political clubs, irrespective of party, manifested a feeling of deep sympathy.

SIR HENRY'S CONSTITUENTS.

The news of Lady Campbell-Bannerman's death did not reach Stirling, the headquarters of Sir Henry's constituency, till late in the evening, but the intelligence spread fast, and great regret was expressed on all hands. At Stirling Flower Show before the end was known, Lord Balfour of Burleigh who opened the show, referred to Lady Campbell-Bannerman's illness, saying that, however much they differed in the political arena, Unionists deeply sympathised with the Prime Minister in the illness of her to whom he had proved so devoted a partner in life.

It is recalled as an instance of the Premier's devotion that once at Stirling Station, when leaving the train, Sir Henry and his wife were separated. Noticing her absence, he left the luggage to look after itself, and was in an agitated state till he found his wife in charge of the president of the local Liberal Association. The pride that Lady Campbell-Bannerman took in her husband's career was shown in many little ways during their connection with the Stirling Burghs.

The Glasgow Liberal Club sent the following telegram to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman :—Deepest sympathy from members of Glasgow Liberal Club." The club flag was lowered to half-mast.

Try

"Little Dinner Loaves"

made with

Brown & Polson's

raising powder

'Paisley Flour'

'Paisley Flour' is mixed dry with household flour. It is so clean, quick, and successful, that baking and pastry-making become your cook's pastime, rather than work.

These 'Little Dinner Loaves' are a dainty form of bread for all mealtimes

Recipe in every tin.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, September 13.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 4 per cent.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	86 5/8	= — 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-2	— + 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103	— unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/8	— — 1/8
SILVER—		
Spot in London	31 1/2	= — 1/8
2 months hence	31 3-8	= — 1/8
Spot in New York	67 7/8	= — 3/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·19	— — 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·46 1/2	— + 1/2
New York Demand	4·83 3-4	= + 1/4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr. ct.	— + 1/2
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 "	= unchanged
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/8 "	= — 1/8
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4 "	— + 1/8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/2 "	= + 1/8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1/4 "	— + 1 3/8
7 day market loans	3 1/4 "	— + 1/8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £400,000 for N. America.

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 3/32d.

SUGAR—

German granulated double bags C. F. India 12-6 Oct., Dec. sellers firm.

RAPESEED—

Brown 40 3/4 W.-A. done.

LINSEED—

Linseed Bold 41 1/8 S.-O. done.

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 1/2.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	steady
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	12,000
Spot	5·51
Egyptian F. G. P. Brown	9 5/8
Sold on speculation and for Export	1,000
Imports	1,000
Futures closed	steady

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·10	5·04	5·04
+ 7	+ 5	+ 6
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·04	5·05	5·07
+ 5	+ 5	+ 5
Mar.-Apr.	**Apr.-May**	**May-June.**
5·09	5·10	5·12
+ 5	+ 4	+ 5

Receipts at U. S. Ports	21,000
Do. last year	35,000
Exports to Great Britain	21,000
Do. do. Continent	mutilated

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	9·80
Futures, month of Dec.	mutilated
Do. month of March	9·47 + 12

* Advanced owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	9 5/16 + 1-16
Futures, month of Oct.	9·23 + 11
Do. month of Dec.	9·27 10
Tone at close	steady

The following statement comprises the Shipment of Goods for the month of Aug 1906 :—

	To Calcutta.	To Rangoon.	To Madras.	To Bombay.	To Karachi.
COTTON PIECE GOODS—					
Bleached and White	17600000	7100000	1800000	11100000	6900000*
Unbleached & Grey	7980000	1200000	11650000	18400000	4600000*
Dyed and Colored	6200000	1500000	1000000	8400000	2300000*
Printed	6400000	3130000	2400000	12300000	7700000*
TWIST AND YARN—					
Dyed and bleached	280000	870000	350000	34000	30000†
Unbleached & Grey	500000	10000	640000	9800000	20000†

* yards. † lbs.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13 Sept.

Cotton	442	bales.
Wheat	8,853	cwts.
Linseed	1,754	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	895	"
Gingellyseed	743	"
Poppyseed	77	"
Groundnuts	320	"
Castorseed	1,990	"
Rice	3,816	"
Myrabollams	108	"
Cottonseed	7,849	"
Mowraseed	531	"
Gram	2,197	"
Joowar	225	"
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, Friday Evening.

During the current week weather conditions were moderately favorable. A depression has formed in the United Provinces and fairly heavy rain has resulted. Such rain is unseasonable for the cotton crop which is well advanced in those districts, but it materially improves the prospects of the Spring crops. In other districts the rainfall has generally been light and occasional, interspersed with seasonable sunshine. Excellent reports of the cotton crop are still to hand from Dholleras, Broach, Khandeish and Berars, and with favorable weather for the next few weeks a record crop may be grown. In the Central Provinces the rainfall has been very heavy, Nagpur recording upwards of 60 inches since 1st June, and some damage must have resulted from such an abnormal fall. But seasonable weather from now onward may largely remedy any damage that has been done. Central India and Rajputana have experienced very good rains and crops are flourishing.

Mr. Spence of Deesa has again been drawing the attention of the public to his excellent cotton, which has got far beyond the experimental stage. He publishes a letter stating that four bags of "Spence Cotton" have been passed through the processes of spinning and weaving, and the result is probably the finest cloth that has ever been made in the power looms from Indian grown cotton. It seems more than probable that within the next few seasons the supply of this cotton will be on sufficiently large a scale to influence prices, as seeds of the "Spence Cotton" are now being sold widely throughout the whole of India, and the mature cotton compares very favourably with any other growth in the world.

We congratulate Mr. Spence on the complete success of his experiments in producing what has, for so many years, been the great desideratum of the cotton trade in India, *viz.*, a long, white, stapled description.

The London discount market has been hardening throughout the week, under the influence of the usual harvest demands, coupled with large exports of gold to North America. The Bank of England rate is advanced half per cent. to 4 per cent,, and short and long dated bills have also been raised half per cent. since last mail.

The local Banks were closed for two days for the Parsee New Year holidays, and there has been more or less of a holiday feeling in most of our markets. Next week there is another Bank holiday in Bombay, and the Calcutta Durga Pujas are due shortly.

The Directors of the Bank of Bombay raised the Bank rate 1 per cent. to 5 per cent. per annum on Wednesday last.

The following are the total shipments from Bombay in August of the articles named :—

	bales.
Cotton	47,476
Wool and Goat hair	6,406
	cwts.
Linseed	118,904
Rapeseed	59,124
Gingellyseed	5,923
Cottonseed	92,960
Castorseed	66,542
Poppyseed	67,419
Mowraseed	30,164
Other seeds	4,400
Myrabollams	46,990
Wheat	39,388
	Tons.
Manganese Ore	23,320

COTTON.

The Bureau report was published in Washington on the 10th inst. The average condition is stated to be 77·3 per cent., showing a falling off of 5·6 per cent. during the month. It was not quite so favourable as was generally anticipated, and the net result of the past week gives a rise of about 20 points in America in futures, and of about 5 points in Liverpool. The daily sales in Liverpool are increasing and spot remains in the neighbourhood of 5½d. The Bearish tendency has been checked and a reaction was due. But a heavy crop is looked forward to, barring accidents, and when the new crop begins to weigh on the market, lower prices are still anticipated.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last report :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
September 7th	5·45	9·80
" 8th	5·48	9·80
" 10th	5·45	9·80
" 11th	5·44	9·80
" 12th	5·51	9·80
" 13th	5·51	9·80

In New Orleans spot has advanced to 9 5-16.

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December-January and New York, December :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
September 7th	4·98	9·06
" 8th	4·98	9·07
" 10th	4·98	9·18
" 11th	5·00	9·16
" 12th	4·99	9·13
" 13th	5·04	...

In Bombay our market has been dragging during the week. The publication of the Bureau report gave a temporary spurt to the Sutta Bazaar, but buyers did not respond, and business was checked. There have been slight fluctuations since, with only a very moderate turnover. Both buyers and sellers seem to be waiting further developments in the crops, Indian as well as American. The news to hand to date continues satisfactory in both countries, but renewed heavy rainfall here, or early frosts in America, might do some damage, and upset the general bearish tendency.

In spot cotton there is still a fair quantity of good selections to be had in our market, which up-country holders have clung to throughout the fall in prices, and which they are now beginning to offer for sale. Current quotations are nominal and irregular, but in some cases they are upwards of Rs. 20 a candy below new crop prices, and even on this basis, buyers are not keen to operate.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT BOMBAY.

	Receipts for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1905.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	162	4,42,562	3,03,375
Central India	224	1,47,745	1,54,883
Barsee and Nugger	275	1,51,872	1,40,715
Berars	280	4,95,905	5,68,375
Central Provinces	5	3,60,287	3,89,719
Total Oomras	946	15,98,371	15,57,069
Dhollera	1,505	19,966	98,530
Broach	nil	2,12,332	2,06,928
Compta and Dharwar	157	96,074	1,10,531
Westerns	255	26,470	25,009
Bengals, N-W Provinces	97	3,14,473	3,76,739
Bengals, Rajputana	nil	44,267	1,07,375
Sind	nil	30,629	93,930
Persian	nil	2,321	2,734
American	864	19,185	59,025
Egyptian	nil	1,803	1,748
Other Sorts	nil	3,795	8,265
Total	3,824	2,541,636	2,677,883

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	firm.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	4,000 "

Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·15	5·09	5·09
plus 5	plus 5	plus 5
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
5·09	5·09	5·11
plus 5	plus 4	plus 4
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May.-June.**
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4

NEW YORK REPITITION.

Exports to Continent	9,000 bales.
Futures December	9·24

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

NEW CROPS—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	190
Do. fine	Dec.	"	188
Do. fine	Jan.	"	188
M G Dhamangaon fine	"	"	206
M G Nagpur fine	"	"	213
M G Khandeish fully good	"	"	188
M G K A fine	"	"	200
H G Bengals fully good	"	"	176
M G Broach good	Mar.	"	227

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—This market has further declined during the past week. There is a moderate enquiry for shipment, but with large stocks available and free sellers the tone is easier.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7-0-0
September	Rs. 1-3-6
December	Rs. 7-5-6
April-May	Rs. 6-14-0

Rapeseed.—The position in this market is unchanged. Available stocks are scanty and ready prices firmly maintained. Prospects of new crops are very favorable.

Yellow Guzerat ready	Rs.	9	1	0
Brown Delhi do.	"	8	7	0
Do. do. April-May	"	6	15	0
Yellow Cawnpore	"	7	9	0

Gingellyseed.—Prices are unchanged. Crop prospects are good and a fair business is passing.

We quote:

Bold White 85 per cent.	Dec.-Jan.	Rs. 40
do. 75 "	"	" 39
do. 50 "	"	" 38
Black Delhi	"	" 37

Poppyseed.—The tone of this market is quiet and unchanged.

Ready	Rs. 8-7-0
March-April	" 7-14-0
April-May	" 7-12-6

Castorseed.—Firm and advancing.

Ready	" 41-0-0
March-April	" 35-0-0
April-May	" 33-8-0

Cottonseed.—Steady and unchanged.

Ready	" 20-0-0
Dec.-Jan.	" 18-0-0

Mowraseed—Firm and advancing owing to depleted stocks.

Ready ... ... Rs. 6-11.

Wheat.—Quiet and declining. Prices are not yet on a sufficiently low scale to induce exporters to operate, and the mills are only buying sparingly as lower rates are expected, due to the favorable rains.

We quote.

White Delhi Rs 4/8 April May.

Week's Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Wheat	53,461	cwts.
Linseed	11,703	"
Rape Rai and Mustard	7,575	"
Gingellyseed	1,429	"
Poppyseed	2,217	"
Groundnuts	1,364	"
Castorseed	10,494	"
Rice	15,374	"
Myrabollams	2,072	"
Cottonseed	34,071	"
Mowraseed	2,907	"
Gram	10,670	"
Joowar	11,667	"
Maize	148	"

FREIGHT.

This market continues steady. September bookings for Hull are reported at 11s. 6d. and for Hamburg 12s. for seeds. For October Hull at 11s. 3d. for seeds.

For the new year, January to May a big line is reported at 13s. 3d. named ports and 13. 6d. open ports.

The fixtures for the week are s.s. "Councillor," at 11s. 3d. 1 port September October s.s. "Kilbride" at 11s. 6d. 1 port, September and a steamer for late December at 13s. 6d. two ports.

MONEY.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	Rs.	27,45,863	Decrease
Other Deposits	"	16,61,609	Increase
Sundries	"	67,658	do
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs.	60,256	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	"	33,585	do
Credits on Securities	"	4,21,450	do
Loans do.	"	14,1,885	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	"	19,21,735	do
Balance with other Banks	"	36,152	do
Sundries	"	14,115	do
Cash	"	2,921,987	Decrease

The decline in cash is caused by a decrease in Public money of 27 1-2 lakhs an increase in Trade demand of 2 3-4 lakhs and a decline in Bank's investments of 1 lakh.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 13th September	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 12th Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd August	5	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4	do.

The Bank of Madras weekly cash balance is 20·3 lakhs down. The Bombay Bank rates was raised to 5 per cent. on the 12th instant. The money market is quite steady.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was one crore and ninety thousand. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday one crore was put up for tender and of this amount 78·20 lakhs was taken in bills at 1/4 1/16 and 21·80 lakhs in transfers at 1/4 3/32, tenderers at these rates getting 16 per cent. For next week one crore is again advertised for allotment. Extra allotments of Rs 2,10,000 are announced in bills and transfers at 1/32 over the weekly biddings.

The mail of the 31st August brings £120,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay, and £150,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta, also the followng Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs	50,00,000
Bombay	"	10,000
Madras	"	20,40,000
Total	Rs.	68,30,000

The mail of the 7th September brings £110,000 silver and £90,000, gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	53,50,000
Bombay	"	18,90,000
Madras	"	18,40,000
Total	Rs.	90,80,000

The mail of the 14th September brings £100,000 gold for Bombay, and £90.000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs	55,40,000
Bombay	"	13,20,000
Madras	"	10,70,000
Total	Rs.	79,30,000

EXCHANE.

During the very short time that the Banks have been open since last mail day, exchange has ruled very firm for bills, in consequence of the London discount market being in an upward mood. The heavy shipments of gold to North America, over three millions sterling in ten days, have caused a rise in the Bank of England rate. The discount market has advanced in sympathy.

A fair supply of bills came out here on the basis of 1/4 9/32 for September delivery, but since the rate touched 1s, 4 5/16d. the supply has stopped.

Drawing rates are unchanged with a very small enquiry for remittance. Far Eastern rates based on silver have advanced daily.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1/16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1/16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5/16d.
Do. 6 do do.	1s. 4 15/32d.
French Francs 3 do. do.	170 3/4
Marks 3 do. do.	139 1/2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	161 1/4
Shanghai 30 do. do.	219 1/2
Japan 30 do. do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Rupee Paper market has been easy during the week owing to the rise in the local Bank rate and a steadier tone in the money market. The Bazaar was only open for three days and the business passing was on a small scale as buyers were scarce. We close as follow :—

3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs. 97-3
1st settlement 1st October	" 97-3
3 per cent cash	" 85-8

	Repayable.	Rates.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1922	103	8
4 per cent " "	1930	103	8
4 per cent " "	1932	103	8
4 per cent " "	1965	103	8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	103	4
5 per cent "	1946	103	4
5 per cent "	Tansa	121	0
5 per cent "	Sanitary	119	0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	103	8
4 per cent "	1964-65	103	8

BULLION.

The silver market has advanced in sympathy with London advices. The tone of the local market is firm with a good enquiry from the bazaar. The following were closing rates on Wednesday.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	0	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	0
Bombay do	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	3
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	80	2	0
Do. 1st settlement	80	3	0
Do. 2nd do	80	6	0

PIECE GOODS.

There is slightly improved feeling in the market and dealers are buying and selling amongst themselves. The up-country demand is nil except in the case of woollen goods. Prices all round are unchanged but are firmer than last week. Grey Dhoties are selling in fair quantities retail but there is no wholesale demand.

YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China.

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly Sales.
Sanghai	85,000	38,000	4,000
Hongkong		Market closed.	

The local market is quiet.

METALS.

Copper and Yellow Metal.—This Market has advanced at home as well as here, but very little forward business done.

Iron and Steel.—Market steady. Prices at home are advancing for sheets and near shipments are difficult to obtain.

Spelter.—Advanced, but no business reported.

The following is a statement of Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton Piece-goods and Yarns; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets, including deliveries from Dock Sheds to Railway Sidings :—

Description.		Stock on 31st July 1906.	Deliveries from Port Trust and Importers' Godowns.	Direct from Dock Sheds.	Total in August 1906.
Cotton Piece-goods	Bales	23,442	5,157	2,610	7,767
Cotton Piece-goods	Cases	36,442	8,101	4,081	12,182
Cotton Yarns	Bales	8,501	1,293	1,974	3,267
Copper Braziers	Tons	12	66	56	122
Yellow Metal Braziers	Tons	220	215	79	294

Description.	Stock on 31st August 1906.	Increase or Decrease on 31st August 1906.	Corresponding Stocks on 31st August. 1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Cotton Piece-goods	28,290	+ 4848	19,028	21,008	22,998	24,860	42,438
Cotton Piece-goods	37,916	+ 1474	25,183	22,076	13,917	35,768	0,116
Cotton Yarns	7,991	— 510	5,933	3,571	2,133	2,398	2,641
Copper Braziers	16	— 66	277	1,117	212	648	10
Yellow Metal Braziers	62	— 158	1,315	1,722	124	846	163

SHARES.

The market during this week was closed on Tuesday in consequence of the death of one of the brokers and Thursday and Friday were public holidays and hence business was limited. Bank of Bombay shares are unchanged at Rs.1,470. In Press Companies Mofussils have improved to Rs. 580. New Berars are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 537 1/2 C.D. and Volkarts at Rs. 1,100, in mill shares Bombay Cotton are quiet at Rs. 1,040 cum-divid. Bombay United at Rs. 600 X.D. Central Indias are unchanged at Rs. 2,190, Connaughts at Rs. 630. Colaba Land have declined to Rs. 1,180, Currimbhais to Rs. 1,590, Crescents to Rs. 142 1/2 X.D. Davids after touching Rs. 525 have improved to Rs. 530. Empress have changed hands at Rs. 580. Howard and Bullough are unchanged at Rs. 620. Transactions in Imperials are reported at Rs. 335. Jamsheds are unchanged at Rs. 227 1/2. Khatau Makanjis have changed hands at Rs. 820. Kohinoors have ruled at and about Rs 800. Maneckji Petits have advanced to Rs. 3,845 for October settlement. Morarjis have changed hands at Rs. 2,970 C. D. Svadeshis have declined to Rs. 1,680. Phœnix are unchanged at Rs. 122 1/2. Textiles at Rs. 1,540 C. D. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys are steady at Rs. 462 1/2 X. D. Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at Rs. 530, Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs.100. In Miscellaneous Companies Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 138, Bombay-Burmahs are unchanged at Rs. 8950. Port Cannings are quiet at Rs.435 C. D. Bombay Telephones are steady at Rs 35. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY

SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked, energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the abovementioned effects, a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent post paid to any person sending four annas postage stamps.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 98, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Chemists, BOMBAY.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, August 31.

HOME.

An Earthquake Shock was felt in Derbyshire early on Monday morning. No damage is reported.

Boating Accidents.—Several fatal boating accidents are reported.

Double Murder in Essex.—At Billericay, on Monday, Richard Buckham, 19, and Robert Buckham, 17, his brother, were remanded charged with the murder of a Mr. and Mrs. Watson, of Basildon, who were found lying dead, with many shot wounds, at the side of a pond near their house on the 23rd. According to the evidence already given the elder lad has admitted having shot the couple.

Ecclesiastical.—The Very Reverend C. W. Stubbs, Dean of Ely, has been appointed Bishop of Truro, in succession to the Right Reverend Dr. Gott.

Education.—At Highgate, on Monday, the list of summonses included 103 against passive resisters, who asked that in view of the West Riding judgment, the cases should be adjourned for six months. The magistrate, however, held that a refusal to grant distress warrants could not legally be justified under the law as now declared.

IRELAND.

According to a special correspondent of the *Irish Times* recent alarmist statements in the Nationalist paper as to the condition of the potato crop are exaggerated.—The annual meeting of the Irish Unionist Alliance was held on Wednesday in Dublin, Lord Clonbrock presiding. The principal speaker was Mr. Walter Long, M. P.—The Dublin Horse Show was opened at Bail's Bridge on Tuesday, when there was a large attendance of visitors. The entries number 1,355, or 180 in excess of those of last year. The Lord Lieutenant visited the show privately during the afternoon.—Some riotous scenes occurred at Lurgan, on Saturday night, in connexion with an Orange celebration.—At Donegal, a clerk named Bonar, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for assaulting two privates of the Connaught Rangers.

The Worcester Election Inquiry.—At this inquiry conflicting evidence has been given in regard to bribery at the election. The inquiry was on Wednesday adjourned until October 16.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Minister for Defence has appointed committees of Commonwealth officers to report fully regarding the report of the Imperial Defence Committee.—Mr. Kidston, the Queensland Treasurer, presented his Budget statement to the Legislative Assembly in Brisbane on Wednesday.

Canada.—The Dominion paid in bounties on industrial products during the last financial year a total of £616,480.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Bryan's Return.—Mr. Bryan arrived in New York Bay on Wednesday on his return from Europe.

The Granting of Rebates.—The Federal Grand Jury at Chicago has returned ten indictments against the Standard Oil Company in connexion with the granting of rebates.

Simplified Spelling.—An order by the President in favour of "simplified" spelling is to be extended to all departments of the Federal Government, but his action is provoking a good deal of hostile criticism.

FOREIGN.

China.—Our Peking Correspondent says that China has failed to fulfil her promise to make provision for funds for the completion of the Shanghai-Nanking he comments on this policy of contant disregard of railway, and promises.—The Dowager-Empress has appointed a committee of officials to consider the reports of the Commissioners who have recently returned from abroad.—An anti-opium league has been formed in Honan.

Cuba.—President Palma has issued a statement declaring that the insurrection is nothing but a crazy movement on the part of discontented persons, and that there is no justification for it.—A Havana telegram says that practically all the insurgent leaders except Guerra have signified their willingness to disband their men, if they are positively guaranteed immunity.

France.—The *Siecle* states that the French Bishops, at their meeting on May 31, by a majority of 22 votes, declared in favour of forming public worship associations. The same journal announces that the second assembly of French Bishops will meet on September 4.

Germany.—Our Berlin Correspondent supplies some interesting particulars with regard to prospective German naval construction and coast fortification. He mentions that the German cruiser "Hansa," which is now returning home after an absence of seven years in the China seas, have received orders to proceed to the Gulf of Martaban before calling at Colombo. This so called "special mission" has as its avowed object the promotion of German commercial interests in the region of the mouths of the Irawadi by showing the German flag before Rangoon.—The baptism of the infant son of the crown prince took place at the new Palace at Potsdam on Wednesday.

Manchuria.—The Japanese Government has notified foreign Governments that Dalny will be a free port from September 1.

Norway.—King Haakon and Queen Maud on Monday visited the flagship of the British Squadron at Christiana.

Russia.—A desperate attempt was made on Saturday afternoon to assassinate M. Stolypin, the Russian Premier. M. Stolypin was holding his usual reception at his villa on apothecary Island, near St. Petersburg, and a large number of visitors were assembled in his ante-chamber, when four persons—two of whom appear to have been disguised as gendarmes—drove up in a carriage, entered the house, and tried to make their way through the ante-chamber. As they were not recognized as being on the visiting list, some difficulty was raised, and in the scuffle which ensued, one of them dropped a bomb which exploded with terrible effect. The interior of the house was wrecked, and in all 30 persons were killed, while more than 20 were seriously injured. Three of the assassins are among the dead, and the fourth was arrested. M. Stolypin himself was unhurt, but two of his young children were injured—a daughter very seriously—by the collapse of a floor.—The Tsar has addressed a message of sympathy to M. Stolypin.—The Socialist Revolutionaries have issued a manifesto, announcing that unless the Government abandons its present policy bomb outrages will continue.—General Vonlarlarski, the temporary Military Governor of Warsaw, and General Minn have been murdered.—The Labour ex-members of the *Duma* have issued another manifesto to the army, charging the Tsar with having deceived the Fatherland, and calling on the soldier to show that the Fatherland is dearer to them than the Tsar.—M. Stolypin, in conversation with a friend, has described the situation in Russia as graver than it was at the end of the reign of Alexander II. He believed the majority now recognized that the Government could with difficulty avoid the path of reaction.

Spain.—A Royal decree is published revising the legal formalities to be observed in civil marriages.

The Earthquake in Chile.—The work of rescue and relief in Valparaiso is being actively prosecuted. Railway communication has been restored. It is now affirmed that the total number of dead must reach , 000, or even more.

Turkey.—It is reported in Constantinople that the state of the Sultan's health is improving.—The Porte is addressing a circular to the Powers, calling attention to the anti-Greek meetings in Bulgaria.

Court and Personal.—The Prince of Wales, on the conclusion of a visit to Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Sassoon at Tulcham-lodge, arrived at Abergeldie Castle on Monday. The Princess of Wales, with the Princes Edward and Albert, arrived there on Saturday.

Naval and Military.—A Special Correspondent furnishes some important descriptive details with regard to the new quick-firing gun.—The Kent Education Committee have approved of instruction in rifle shooting as a proper subject for inclusion in the curriculum of public elementary schools in the county.

Obituary.—Sir F. B. Alston ; the Duc de Broglie ; Lieutenant-General W. H. Caine ; Sir H. Dering ; Lady Knutsford ; Lord-Lovelace ; Canon John Scott ; M. Alfred Stevens ; the Hon. E. Vickery ; Professor Marshall Ward.—*Times.*

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta 10th September 1906.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1906-7	£17,800,000
Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 8th September 1906 By Council Bills	£ 9,230,076
By Gold	£ Nil
Balance to be remitted from 9th September 1906 to 31st March 1907	£ 8,569,924

Mr. Samuel Johnson, of the firm of stout and ale merchants on the Albert Embankment, who died recently, aged seventy-four, desired that his body should be cremated in the crematorium at Woking where he caused the first cremation to be made. He required that before his coffin should be closed a certificate of his death should be made to the bank by a qualified practitioner, who should have opened a chief artery or vein in his neck, and should be paid a fee of £5 5s.

"The London market," which is responsible for the dearness of so many local products in the localities where they are produced, does not affect Yarmouth. There herrings are cheaper than they are at Billingsgate. Owing to a heavy catch abnormally low prices have been ruling lately. One Yarmouth skipper was reduced to selling his catch at the rate of 22 herrings a penny.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENSHIP.

Mr. Bryan's Position.

New York, August 31.

After last night's great demonstration in Madison-square Gardens there is no longer room for doubt that Mr. Bryan will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency at the next election. His speeches last night were emphatically the speeches of a man confident of himself, and of his position in the estimation of the country. His chief speech was practically a manifesto, and as such it will be received by the country. The ground has been cleared, and the people now know some of the issues upon which they will be asked to decide both in the elections, which by our curious political system, are to take place this autumn and in the greater contest for the Presidency two years hence.

It is likely that complaint will be made that Mr. Bryan has stolen much of the Socialists thunder, and such a complaint will not be without justification. The Democratic Party now has a Socialist wing, which must be reckoned with, and it was represented on the platform at Madison-square Gardens last night. Mr. Roosevelt has made bids for its support without success, but Mr. Bryan, it is clear, is to fare better. Mr. Bryan is sound from the Socialistic point of view upon the great question of the Trusts, and is prepared to fight them to the death by means which he foreshadows, and which it is contended are sensible, constitutional, and practicable.

It looks as though Mr. Bryan will be able to reconcile the warring factions in the Democratic party in this State, and in the country generally. If he seeks the people's suffrages in 1908 as the candidate of the united Democracy, he will be formidable, indeed. It is actually being suggested this morning that, after last night's speech, the Republicans cannot hope to win in the Presidential election, unless they put forward Mr. Roosevelt for another term. Mr. Roosevelt is such a born fighter that the prospect may have strong attraction for him, notwithstanding his fierce and oft-repeated disclaimers of all intention to seek re-election. It is, of course, possible, but not probable, that the Bryan boom may not have stamina enough to survive the coming storms.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

New York, August 31.

Another account says:—"The enthusiasm of his reception here, upon his return from Europe, marks Mr. Bryan as Democracy's favourite for the nomination for the Presidency in 1908. on arrival at the Victoria Hotel, yesterday afternoon, he was fairly mobbed by thousands of admirers."

He made a brief speech at the entrance to the hotel, expressing gratitude for the cordiality of his welcome. He was trying to go home, he said, but he hardly knew where home was. Instantly one of the crowd cried out, "White House, Washington." During the meeting at Madison-square Garden, in the evening ten thousand people shouted applause for eight minutes before Mr. Bryan was able to speak. His eyes filled with tears at this demonstration of popular appreciation. Mr. Bryan afterwards briefly addressed an overflow meeting outside the Garden, where he received another ovation.

TRUSTS AND LANDLORDISM.

Mr. Bryan, in his speech, after congratulating President Roosevelt on the steps taken to enforce the Anti-Trust Law, suggested, according to Reuter, that corporations should be licensed by the Federal Government, and that the President should be empowered to put on the free list articles competing with those controlled by a trust. The time was ripe, he said, for the overthrow of plutocracy, which was already sapping the strength of the nation, vulgarising social life, and making a mockery of morals. Landlordism was the curse of Europe, but it was an innocent institution compared with the trust system carried to its logical conclusion. Mr. Bryan expressed anxiety to preserve individualism, and he hoped that the trusts would be externinated root and branch.

MR. JONES'S NEW YORK SUCCESS.

New York, August 31.

Despite the great heat, one of the most representative audiences ever seen in New York packed the Hudson Theatre last night to witness the first performance of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's play, "The Hypocrites." After the third act the audience cheered for ten minutes, when the manager came forward and said Mr. Jones preferred to let the play speak for itself, but the people continued to cheer until Mr. Jones was forced to leave his box and appear on the stage, and then contented himself with simply saying, "Thank you, thank you." The members of the company were repeatedly recalled. The play is the greatest dramatic success that New York has recently seen. Mr. Jones leaves for England on Saturday, but returns in October, when he will deliver a series of lectures on the drama.

U.S. POSTAL CLERKS.

Washington, August 31.

The Postal Department has decided to apply the principle of the "open shop," or freedom of work, in connection with the movement for the organisation of a national union of postal clerks in affiliation with the Labour Federation.—

FRENCH SUBMARINES.

DANGEROUS TRIAL POSTPONED.

Paris, August 31.

The *Matin* states that the trial of the watertightness of the submersible "Gigogne" at a great depth has been postponed by order of the Minister of Marine, as in case of accident, the port of Toulon, where the trial will be made, has not the necessary means at its disposal to bring back the submersible to the surface.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BETHNAL GREEN.

Timber Yard and Dwellings Destroyed.

EXCITING SCENES.

The timber yard of Messrs. Kritz Brothers, Hare street, Bethnal Green, was found to be on fire shortly after 12 o'clock on the night of August, 30. In response to several street alarms, a large number of engines were soon upon the scene.

Despite the efforts of the firemen, the fire continued to spread, lighting up the whole district. Many dwelling houses in the vicinity were threatened by the flames, and the occupiers began hurriedly to remove their belongings into the streets. The firemen's efforts were then directed to prevent the flames spreading to the private houses, but in this they were not altogether successful, several of them taking fire.

A representative of *The Globe* who visited the scene of the outbreak this morning, writes :—Though the timber-yard covers only a small area, the hour at which the fire occured, and the ferocity with which it burned, gave rise to some alarming incidents. Seven three-floor tenements in all overlook the yard, which is bounded on the side, opposite Hare-street by the Great Eastern Railway line, and the occupants of many of these had retired for the night when the outbreak was discovered. The daughter of an Irishwoman living at No. 80, had a particularly narrow escape. The bed in which she was sleeping stood under the window of the second floor overlooking the yard, and when roused, she found the flames beating furiously round the glass, and the frame-work of the windows already beginning to crackle. Snatching up some clothing she fled downstairs, joined the throng already screaming in the street below, and crying out in English and Yiddish that their homes were being burned down. In almost every case, however, the flames were confind to the back rooms of the second and third stories, though the charred framework of the windows and the burned bedding strewn about the rooms showed how fiercely these portions of the building had been attacked. The number of people living in the houses affected would probably be about 60.

After a chase of 18 years all over the world, a letter has just caught up with the man to whom it was addressed. He was a French sailor, and the letter was posted to him to a port in America, says a Paris correspondent. When it reached there he had just sailed. The same at his next port, to which the letter was redirected. At length the sailor retired and settled down, and the letter has just been delivered to him

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes that Robert Louis Stevenson's beautiful house in Samoa, "Vailima House," is stated to have been offered for sale by its present German owner to the German Government as an official residence. Stevenson's heirs sold the property to Herr Kunst, a German planter and the senior partner in the Vladivostok firm of Kunst and Albers. Herr Kunst has recently died, and the German Government proposes to put down a vote for the purchase of the house in next year's colonial estimate.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

war office, Aug. 28.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut. (on probation) G H Errington resigns his commission.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—The under mentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants :—J T Gibbs, vice J J Adanms, resigned ; L V Owaton, vice J T Gibbs, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

5th (Inniskilling) Dragoons—Lieut L E G Oates, to be adjutant, vice F B Nixon, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Second Lieut M S Kisch resigns his commission.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be second lieutenants : A Carrow, H L Wood-house, R M W Marsden, C V S Jackson, C La T Turner Jones, R A Cammell, J T Heath, A H Brown, H E Kentish, A P Sayer, A G B Buchanan, F H E Townshend, F McC Doule, D S Johnston, J L Tomlin.

Grenadier Guards.

Capt. Sir F E W Hervey-Bathurst, Bart., retires on retired pay.

Line Battalions.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt.)—Capt and Brevet Col. E G T Bainbridge, to be major vice G V Danglish, promoted.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Capt. T J Marker, to be major, vice A D Thorne, placed on retired pay.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Capt. O D Rigg retires, receiving a gratuity.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt G W D B Lloyd, to be major, vice J H Gwynne, retired.

The King's (Shorpshire Light Inf.)—Lieut R L Surtees resigns his commission.

The Highland Light Inf.—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants :—R F Forbes, vice C T Martin, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health ; J Inglis, vice R F Forbes, seconded for service with Indian Army.

The Royal Irish Rifles.—Major A J B Addison retires on retired pay ; Capt A V Weir, to be major, vice J B Addison ; Lieut F A Stokes is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-helth. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenant : A M O'Sullivan, vice T L B Sontry, seconded ; C D Smyth, vice A M O'Sullivan, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Major W B Silver retires on retired pay ; Capt G K Swettenham, D S O to be major, vice W B Silver.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians—Lieut. J G Dill, to be abjutant, vice Capt. R A H Orpen-Palmer, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt. A P Berthon is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Second Lieut. R S H Walpole, to be lieutenant, vice R S Follett, appointed adjutant.

Commands and Staff.

Lient. Col. and Brevet Col. F B Bunny, from half-pay, to be a commander of Garrison Art. ; Major A D Thorne, retired pay (Brigade of Officers), to be brigade major of a Volunteer Infantry Brigade ; Capt. T T Behrens, R E to be a Staff captain at Headquarters vice Major C H Enthoven, R E appointed a duputy-assistant quartermaster-general.

Royal Hospital Chelsea.

The following notification is substitued for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of Aug. 24, 1906 :—Lieut. Col. R J C Cottell, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be duputy surgeon ; vice Lieut.-Col. R W Ford, D S O Royal Army Medical Corps, whose tenure of that appointment has expeired.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss S J Browne, R R C late matron-in-chief is granted permission to retain the Badge of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, in recognition of her long and meritorious service.

Army Ordnance Department.

Capt W D C Trimnell, ordnance officer, fourth class, to be an ordnace officer, third class, with the substansive rank of major in the Army, vice Major A Mackenzie Penderel.

Brevet.

Major and Brevet Lieut Col (now Lieut Col) R A K Montgomery, D S O R A a professor as the Indian Staff College, to be colonel ; Lieut-Col. H De B De Lisle, C B D S O 1st (Royal) Dragoons, to be colonel.

Memerandum.

Qrmr and Honorary Capt A Smith, the Suffolk Regt is granted the honorary rank of major.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military College to be second lieutenants.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—R G P Wood, vice C E Walker, resigned ; G F D Learoyd, in succession to Lieut. G P O Springfield, promoted into 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays).

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards—T A E Cairnes, vice T R Gleadowe-Newcomen, resigned ; H R French, in succession to Lieut. J L Mansel, promoted.

1st (Royal) Dragoons—T N Watson, in succession to Lieut the Hon W C W Egerton, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoon—The Hon. C H George Mulholland, in succession to Lieut. C R Terrot, seconded.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars—T A Thornton in succession to Lieut. A F D Lord Hastings, resigned.

8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars W E P Cairnes, in succession to Lieut. R W Allen, promoted ; J C K H Charters, in succession to Lieut. H G Malel, appointed.

Line Battalions.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt.)—P S B Hall, in succession to Lieut G B T Friend, resigned.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—J N Bromilow, in succession to Lieut F C Naper, resigned.

The King's (Liverpool Regt.)—E R M Bulkley, in succession to Lieut N V Stoddart, deceased.

The Norfolk Regt.—D P H Robarts, in succession to Lieut C G Wickham, D S O, promoted ; R Otter, in succession to Lieut S J P Scobell, promoted ; M R W Durberly, in succession to Lieut C V Lanyon, promoted ; E L Poyser and G C Lyle, on augmentation.

The Devonshire Regt.—T O B Ditmas, in succession to Lieut B H Besly, promoted.

The Suffolk Regt—N A Bittleston, in succession to Lieut F S Kooper, promoted ; E A K Crossfield, in succession to Lieut A H Ferrers-Guy, resigned ; E H Chapman, in succession to Lieut F W Wood-Martin, promoted ; K F F W Arnold, in succession to Lieut T J. Ball, seconded ; J A Campbell, in succession to Lieut R Cockburn, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health ; P F Carew, in succession to Lieut J A Harvey, seconded.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf)—O Sutton Neltborpe, in succession to Lieut H L Skrine, placed on retired pay ; R H Waddy, in succession to Lieut H G R Burges-Short, seconded.

The East Yorkshire Regt—R Wallance, vice-W. de C Malet, transferred to the Indian Army.

The Bedfordshire Regt—N W Lawder, vice C A K Cox, seconded ; L C C Rogers in succession to Lieut F M Bassett, seconded ; O C St John, in succession to Lieut A B Lemon, promoted.

The Royal Irish Regt—F C Ferguson, vice E C Gardiner, resigned ; J de la H Gordon, in succession to Lieut J S FitzGerald, appointed adjutant ; J W Thomas-Glover, in succession to Lieut F O Bowen, seconded.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—C G Forsyth, in succession to Lieut E V L Wardle, D S O promoted ; R H Wilson, vice M L A Gempertz, seconded for service with the Indian Army ; T C Mintoft, vice F L Gore, seconded for service with the Indian Army ; A C Hooton.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—H W V Stewart, in succession to Lieut C L Leak resigned.

The Cheshire Regt—H N Baker, in succession to Lieut F H Mahony, seconded ; H R Bentley, in succession to Lieut C C Redfern, promoted ; F J O H Wright, in succession to Lieut A J Orchard, seconded.

The South Wales Borderers—H K D Evens in succession to Lieut C L Taylor, promoted ; J F Edwards in succession to Lieut F G Lawrence, D S O promoted ; C B Habershon, in succession to Lieut B W Coller, promoted.

The Worcestershire Regt—J F Leman in succession to Lieut A F Custance promoted.

The East Lancashire Regt—D G Porteous, in succession to Lieut T H Preston, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health ; C McD. Allardice in succession to Lieut G Clayhills, D S O appointed adjutant ; T A Cemble.

The East Surrey Regt—W P Moron, to complete establishment.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)—C R Hetley, vice H E P D Acland, transferred to the Indian Army ; F G Peake.

The Border Regt.—P G W Diggle, in succession to Lieut. A J Ellis, seconded ; R B Taylor, in succession to Lieut. C G W Andrews, seconded.

The Hampshire Regt—E W N Wade, in succession to Lieut. J C F Richards, seconded ; B B von Brumsy im Thurn, in succession to Lieut B S Parker, appointed adjutant.

The South Staffordshire Regt—G de C Glover, in succession to Lieut J W H D Tyndall, transferred to the Indian Army E M Skinner, in succession to Lieut W A J Barker, seconded A R Venis, in succession to Lieut C L Davis, seconded.

The Dorsetshire Regt—H J McCarthy in succession to Lieut H S Williams, promoted ; C F F Moore vice C F B Marshall, deceased.

The Princes of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt)—R H Koster, in succession to Lieut W B Ritchie, promoted.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—E M Murray, in succession to Lieut G D Grant-Suttie, seconded E V Anderson, in succession to Lieut the Hon C M Hore-Ruthven, D S O promoted ; J W L Sprot in succession to Lieut R E Forrester, seconded W E D Campbell, in succession to Lieut P A Duff, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Oxfordshire Light Inf.—R B Crosse, in succession to Lieut C J Mitchell, promoted.

The Essex Regt—A G Waller, vice G Disney, placed on temporary half-pay an account of ill-health.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt)—L A Bernard, in succession to Lieut J H Wybergh, promoted ; R W Danmers, in succession to Lieut E A L Nickerson, resigned.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt—N S Regnart, in succession to Lieut J B Wells, D S O appointed adjutant ; S E Lucena, in succession to Lieut H F B Ryley, promoted : G H Goldie, in succession to Lieut E R Fitzpatrick, promoted ; H H Bell in succession to Lieut L K D'Arcy, retired ; W A Campbell to complete estiblishment ; D P J Collas, to complete estiblishment.

The Northamptonshire Regt—C D Frost, vice F A Corfield, seconded.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt)—R G T Moody-Ward, in succession to Lieut H M L Hunter, deceased ; A G F Isaoc, vice A P Strange, resigned.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt)—G E Wingfield-Stratford, vice G B Legard, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill-health.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Inf)—W d'E Williams, in succession to Lieut H Mallinson, promoted G H C Palmer.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—W A U Saunders-Knox-Gore, in succession to Lieut, G Culme-Seymour, promoted ; C F Lee, in succession to Lieut, A T Hodgson, resigned ; P G Chenevix-Trench, in succession to Lieut, F W L Edwards, appointed adjutant.

The Duke Of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—R C Eberhardie, in succession to Lieut, C V Champion de Crespigny, seconded ; M H Beattie, in succession to Lieut C A Barker, repromoted ; the Hon, T G Coventry, vice A G Barnes, resigned ; G C Hill in succession to Lieut, E L W Henslow, promoted ; E K Fowler, vice H J F Wallis seconded.

The Durham Light Inf.—J A Churchill in succession to Lieut, H A Franklyn, resigned.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-Shire Buffs, The Duke OF Albany's)—F W I V Freser, vice G W Tweedie, resigned

The Gordon Highlanders—L Richmond, in succession to Lieut ; G N McLean, promoted ; L Carr, in succession to Lieut, W E Murray, placed on temporary half-pay on account of illhealth ; E H Davidson, vice A E Balfour, resigned.

The Royal Irish Rifles—E de W Waller, in succession to Lieut H A Gaussen, resigned.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—W T H Gregg, in succession to Lieut A S Garnett, resigned.

The Connaught Rancers—F M Carpendale, in succession to Lieut, R L Payne, promoted ; W G S Barker in succession to Lieut E G Hamilton, seconded ; H R Pelly, in succession to Lieut, J R Leader, deceased ; J E Hume, in success in to O F Lloyd, promoted.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt Royal Canadians—J M B Sanders, in successon to Lieut N P Brooke seconded.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—J Latham in succession to Lieut, T B S Cahill, M V O., seconded, G Ireland, in succession to Lieut W Mc. Crosbie, appointed adjutant ; C J S Le Cornu, in succession to Lieut A P Berthon, promoted.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—A E H Fetherstonhaugh to complete establishment.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—H G Moore-Gwyn, in succession to Lieut, the Hon F A C Weld-Forester appointed adjutant, 6th batt ; G Fortescue, in succession to Lieut G C Sladen, seconded ; C H M Meysey-Thompson, in succession to Lieut R S Follett appointed adjutant.

The Army Service Corps.

R T Snowden-Smith, H G L Hall, M S Brander, L A L Carter ; to complete establishment.

Unattached List

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Army ;—R C Walton, E P Ball, T R Wells, C E T Erskine, E J P T Walker, D I B Lloyd, J B Haines, R M Adams, R W T Hogg, J H Muir, H W C Robinson, D MacN Evans, A S Coffin, A G Dyce, V J A Connell, R Dane, H Macdonald, C M Thronhill, E J Corse-Scott, F Oswald, A R Thomson, A A Heyland, R Todd, C Leslie-Smith, T A Digby, H T D Hickman, H J D O'Neill, A D Bennett, W M Ommanney, C A Lucas, H E C McSwiney, G H Cook, R S Wahab, L Gaisford, W H Miller, W L Halles, W G Strover.

Admiralty, 28th August, Royal Marine Artillery.

Major George Edward Barnes is placed on the Retired List at his own request, with retired pay, under the provisions of Order in Council of 29th November, 1881.

Captain and Brevet Major Charless Arthur William Francis to be Major, vice Barnes, retired.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors by Brevet, under the provisons of Order in Council of 12th March, 1883 :—Gerald Robert Poole (Seconded List), Charles Louis Brooke. Dated 1st September.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major John Hoskyns-Abrahall is placed on the Retired List on account of medical unfitness for further active service, under the provisons of Order in Council of 29th November, 1881.

Captain Charles Edward Fitzroy Drake-Brockman to be Major, vice Hoskyns-Abrahall, retired. Dated 20th August.

Royal Marines.

The undermentioned retired Officer is appointed to the Reserve of Officers in the rank last held by him whilst on the Active List ;—Major George Edward Barnes, Royal Marine Artillery. Dated 1st September

CHILIAN EARTHQUAKES.

Sixteen Further Shocks.

MR. ROOT'S JOURNEY DELAYED.

Santiago de Chili, August 30.

A violent earthquake was felt yesterday evening, at Tacna and Arica, in the extreme north of Chili, and was followed by 16 further shocks. The people were alarmed and passed the night in the squares.

Mr. Root, United States Secretary of State, had not arrived at Lota, as expected, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, owing to rumours which were current that there would be a fresh earthquake shortly.

Numerous families at Valparaiso are constructing shelters in the streets, squares, and avenues, for fear of further shocks there.—Reuter.

A MISSING ESPERANTIST.

Englishman's Strange Disappearance.

Paris, August 31.

A telegram from Geneva to the *Echo de Paris* states that Mr. John Richard Lloyd, a Customs Official at Liverpool, and a member of the Esperanto Congress now being held in Geneva, has been missing since the evening of Wednesday last. The British Consul, who received information of his disappearance from Miss Lloyd, has instituted inquiries, but so far all his efforts have been fruitless. It is supposed that Mr. Lloyd, while walking along the banks of the Rhone, must have slipped and fallen into the river.—Central News.

FRANCE AND SUNDAY REST.

Paris, August 31.

The *Journal Officiel* of this morning publishes a decree with regard to the weekly rest law, which becomes operative on Sunday next.

SWEDISH AND DANISH SQUADRONS AT KIEL.

Kiel, August, 31.

Seven Swedish ironclads, accompanied by several torpedo-boats, and three Danish coast defence ironclads, with two torpedo-boats, have arrived here, on a four days' visit.

BATTLE THREATENED IN MOROCCO.

Madrid, August 31.

Intelligence from Melilla states that the Pretender's troops, 6,000 strong, have concentrated on the right bank of the Muluya river, where they are awaiting reinforcements. The Sultan's troops number 4,000 well-armed men.

THE SPANISH STRIKES.

Bilbao, August 31.

Yesterday passed quietly in the town and mining district. The number of men resuming work is increasing. Nevertheless, the settlement of the dispute is still difficult, in view of the irreconcilable attitude adopted equally by both sides.

Troops continue to arrive. Business on the Bourse is almost nil. A large number of steamers are waiting vainly at the port for cargo.

Santander, August 31.

Tranquillity prevails here. Steamers cannot get away, being unable to obtain cargo. Troops continue to arrive and proceed to the mine district.

Madrid, August 31.

This morning's news from Santander and Bilbao is contradictory. In official circles it is stated that calm prevails, but private information is to the effect that the agitation continues to be carried on secretly, that stormy meetings have been held, and that the situation remains serious.

In their report the Committee on Cabs and Omnibuses say that as many as 25 per cent. of motor-omnibuses are in garage undergoing adjustment or repair on any one day. The average daily mileage of each vehicle is from 100 to 120 miles ; with 75 per cent. of them running, therefore, the average total daily mileage is about 47,000 miles. That is, in spite of the infancy of this traffic, and the present high percentage of disabled vehicles, the total mileage per annum of motor-omnibuses in the Metropolis is already nearly 17,000,000 miles.

THE CHANNEL SWIM.

Burgess's Splendid Failure,

FORTY-TWO MILES IN EIGHTEEN HOURS.

AFTER a remarkable effort lasting 18 hours, in the course of which he crossed the Goodwin Sands, and was at one time only 4½ miles from his goal, T. W. Burgess, the Yorkshire swimmer, was compelled to give up his attempt to swim the Channel at 1.21 on August, 21.

The tug Canada, which accompained Burgess, returned to Dover shortly after four o'clock, bringing the details of one of the most sensational Channel swims ever carried out. Owing to the thick haze in the Channel, communication with the shore had been last since the previous morning, and great anxiety was experienced respecting the swimmer and his party. An extraordinary feature of the day was Burgess's swim across the Goodwin Sands, where it was impossible for the attendant tug to follow him This was commenced at 9.35, two and three-quarter hours after the start from St. Margaret's Bay. The small feeding-boat accompanied the swimmer on the hazardous journey over the sands, which occupied about an hour. The swirling, bedlybroken water was so difficult that the swimmer had to use the breast stroke in order to keep high out of the sea and lessen the punishment. It is the first time on record that any Channel swimmer has been across the sands. The tug was able to get into company with him again near the South Goodwin buoy shortly after half-past ten; and the party on board gave him a cheer. The struggle over the sands had been exhausting, and Burgess was compelled to take it easy for a time after getting clear.

The East Goodwin Lightship was picked up at 11.20 through the haze, and the swimmer was judged to be nine miles off the South Foreland· At noon Burgess rested and enjoyed a good meal, consisting principally of chicken and bovril, followed by grapes. The haze still kept very thick. It was estimated at 1.20 from the position of the East Goodwin Lightship that the French coast was fifteen miles off and that a strong current was setting in in that direction.

The swim continued successfully, and at 3.15 Burgess was judged to be nine miles from Calais. Within the next hour the swimmer was consulting with his pilot as to the position, and requested that he should be shown the chart. Burgess considerd success certain, and was greatly encouraged. The sea was quite smooth, with a temparature of 63 deg. and the haze partially kept the scorching heat of the sun off the swimmer. A Boulogne smack was fallen in with at 5 o'clock, from the men on which the party were surprised to learn that they were 15 kilometres off Calais. It was after 7 o'clock when the first correct bearing could be obtained. From the coast lights it was then ascertained that the swimmer was eight miles from the French coast. By 9 o'clock the distance had been reduced to five and a quarter miles, and an hour later it was four and a quarter. The tide was still driving east, and an hour later, with the shelving away of the French land, Burgess had the heart-breaking experience of finding himself half a mile further from his goal. He had now been swimming for sixteen hours, and he exerienced a very bad time shortly afterwards. He was, however, somewhat stimulated by some champagne.

Wiedman now joined him in the water, as he had complained of cramp. The position of the lights shortly after midnight showed that Burgess was now six miles off Calais, on the cutter Ruytingen bank, driving away towards the North Sea. At 12.50 Burgess was again in trouble with muscular cramp, and Horace Mew got into the feeding boat ready in case Burgess showed any sign of collapse. His condition got worse, and shortly after 1 o'clock this morning hot water from the tug's boiler was poured over him in the sea, to attempt to relieve the cramp in the loins and legs. It was ineffective, however, and at 1.21 Burgess was compelled to give up the struggle, and was assisted on to the tug. He had been then swimming just over eighteen hours, and in that time had covered 42 miles. After medical attention on the tug, Burgess was at once put to bed and was also taken straight to bed on arriving at his hotel.

Exatraordinary interest has been aroused by Burgess's latest swim, and inquiries have been made about the feat from all over the country.

CUBAN TROUBLES

Fighting Near Havana

New York, August 31.

The Havana correspondent of the *Sun's* says that the Havana Province rebels have been defeated in the most important fight which has yet occurred during the revolution. The fighting took place in the La Paste Hills, near Campo Florida, in Havana Province, and lasted for two hours. In the end the rebels were driven back into the country, with a loss of five killed and ten missing.—

BRITISH PROPERTY IN DANGER

Energetic Protests.

New York, August 31.

The *Sun's* Havana correspondont says: The British Minister is receiving calls and letters from British subjects who are alarmed by threats of the insurgent leaders to attack the property of foreigners, unless the Cuban Government agrees to a compromise before September 10.

The British railway in Cuba are energetically protesting to the Government against the damaging of their property, and the stoppage of their trains by insurgents.—

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

For dismissal.

320-03—Bicknell M and R—Motilal Baltissonvs Ebjee Umersey—Ardeshir H D and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

493-05—Unwalla and P—Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdulla. bhai Khakibhoy and others—Mulla and M—Part heard.

For hearing objections on ommissioner's Report

21-02—Sorabji and J Morarjee Mohunji vs Dharamsi Jhankerji and another—Little and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Sayed Nurudin bin Syed H Rifai and others—Capt and V for postponment.

857-05—Maganlal J and G—Harichand Jaitha vs Falat Trikum Juggiwan—Unwalla and P

97-05—Tyabjee D and Co—Damoderdas Vundravandas vs Dharamdas Jamnadas and others—Wadia G and Co and Pestonjee R and K

223-6932-05—Tyabjee D and Co—Memraj Joogalkishon and another vs Bheroobakas Bhogla.

231-06—Crawford B and Co—Henry Bernhard Forrer and another vs Percy Ferdinand Fischer—Thakurdas and Co.

61-06—Ardeshir H D and Co—Joosub Haji Contractor vs Zulekhabai widow and other—Pane and Co

450-05—Mulla and M—Mahomedally Amirsaheb vs F R Hill and another—Bicknell M and R

917-05—In person—Kuatizabai widow vs Arsbabai and others—J and R.

808-05—Thakurdas and Co—Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaz and anothr vs N C Macleod and others—Payne and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Contested Chamber Matters.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

431-06—Craige L and D—F W Shaw and another vs Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaj and other—Dikshik D and S—Parthead.

Long Causes.

751-05—Raghavayaand B Bakerally Sayed Hassanally vs Sakinabai—Kanga and P—Part heard.

546-05—Dikshit D and S—Shunkernath Gurukashinath vs Chambclinath Foolnath—Raghavaya B and N

219-06—Payne and Co—Framjee Cawasjee Kavrana vs C Misquitta and—Mirza and M

265-06—Little and Co—Pallonjee Pestonjee Daruwala and another vs Rutonjee Cawasjee Bhattina Payne and Co

275-06—Malvi H. M. and R.—Bhasidhor Badridas vs Messrs Shewaram Khushalchand a firm—Tyabji D. and Co.

561-05—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Saheb Kri and others—Captain and V

753-04—Nadirsha and T (for pauper)—Bhanibai widow vs Veljiі Khoda and other—Mehta and S

831-05—Pestonji R and K—Bhikhaji Framji Khan and others vs Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and others—Crawford B and Co M R Vakil.

865-21310 05—Wadia G and Co—Jehangir Burjorjee Garda vs Ahmedbhai Habibhai—Thakurdas and Co

S. C. C. suit.

78-06—Payne and Co—Bhoota Lalla and another vs Shaik Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sullaman—Kanga and P.

876-05—In person a pauper—Shaik Chan Shaikh Abba vs Abdool Hamed Mahomed Arab and others—In person.

THE English Bible is the best-selling book and Shakespeare is the best-selling author. Who comes next in popularity? There can be little doubt, says the *Book Monthly* that it is Charles Dickens, with Sir Walter Scott a good third. It may be taken that half a million volumes of Dickens are sold every year in English editions, not to speak of those issued in America. Mr. Waugh, the managing director of Chapman and Hall, says that in the last six years they have sold close upon 2,000,000 volumes of Dickens.

THE beech is popularly believed to be the one tree that is a safe shelter in a thunderstorm, but six men standing under a beech at Hemingfield, near Barnsley, were struck by lightning, and two of them killed. At the inquest the Coronor said he had always read and understood that there was no record of a beech tree being struck by lightning, ninety-nine out of every hundred trees which were struck being oaks. The lightning, however, had not injured the tree to the extent of damaging a leaf.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

• CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles:—ZAKOUBA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAKOUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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THE WORLD'S GREATEST TENOR

Gives a hint to tired people—

A letter has reached us from Signor Caruso, from which it is plain that the great tenor feels that fame is not without its anxieties. Of course his chief concern is the care of his marvellous voice, and there is a story told that when the San Francisco earthquake happened, he ran from his hotel in a sleeping suit, and immediately stopped in the street and sang a few notes in order to see whether the shock had damaged his voice. All people with an artistic or sensitive temperament are most susceptible to nervous shock or nerve weariness, and Signor Caruso says in the letter referred to, that he found the most effective remedy for his tired nerves was a dose of Phosferine. The most gifted people usually make the greatest demands on their Nerve Force, and it is evident that Signor Caruso found the restorative proprieties of Phosferine so beneficial that he feels constrained to confirm the testimony of innumerable correspondents in every rank of life.

Which he has proved reliable.

Signor ENRICO CARUSO writes:—"Ho provato la Phosferine preparata dei Senore Ashton e Parsons, e la ho trovato si molto efficacito per la stanchezza. Con i miglio si Saluto, ENRICO CARUSO."

(*Translation*) "I have tried the Phosferine of Messrs. Ashton & Parsons and have found it most efficacious when I am tired. With my best salutations, ENRICO CARUSO." July 3, 1906.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude	Backache	Sleeplessness	Influenza
Neuralgia	Mental Exhaustion	Brain Fag	Indigestion
Rheumatism	Premature Decay	Nervous Debility	Faintness

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system

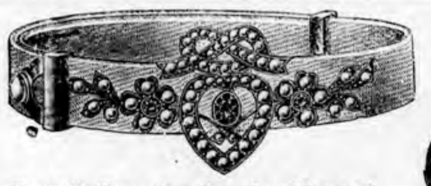
The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors, Ashton & Parsons, 17, Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

B 22752, Necklet with Pendant Set with Emeralds, Ruby and Pearl, Rs. 110.



B 45783, Expanding Bracelet with patent clasp. Set Pearls and Rubies, Rs. 250.

B 38652, Enamelled Brooch, Set Pearls, Rs. 32.

B 45395, Set Diamonds, Rubies and Pearls, Rs. 220.

B 23547, Bracelet Set with Opal and Pearls, Rs. 46.

B 42396, 15ct. Gold, Pearl and Turquoise Safety Pin, Rs. 10-8.

B 37890, 15ct. Gold, Twisted wire Brooch, Rs. 10.

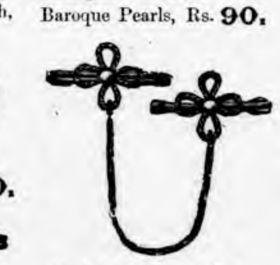
B 21046, Bracelet Set with 3 Rubies, Rs. 50.

B 32675, Opal safety pin, Rs. 5.

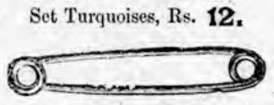
B 32765, Pearl safety pin, Rs. 6-8.

B 26017, Bracelet, Set Pearls, Rs. 40.

B 39361, Bracelet Set with Turquoise Matrix and Baroque Pearls, Rs. 90.



44757, Twin safety pins, Set Turquoises, Rs. 12.



15carat Gold safety pins, Rs. 4 to 21.

B 35491, Rs. 22.

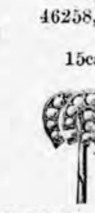
B 34852, 18ct. Gold, Rs. 7-12. 9ct. Gold, Rs. 3-8.

B 37144, Solid Gold Charm, Rs. 17.

B 44194, Turquoise Matrix mounted in 15ct. Gold, Rs. 31.

B 45936, Gold Platinum and Diamond pin Rs. 45.

46258, Brooch, 18carat Gold, Rs. 20. 15carat Gold, Rs. 18.



B 22340, scarf pin Set Pearls Rs. 17.

B 35479, Gold Links, Rs. 23.

B 36314, Links Set Rubies and Diamonds, Rs. 48.

B 20994, Enamelled charm, with Diamond, Rs. 17

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF 18CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

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Liver Disorder INDIGESTION & DIZZINESS CURED

THE commonest form of Liver Complaint is Congestion—the disorder which causes headache, biliousness, pain in the side, dizziness, nausea, and a host of other serious symptoms. Normally the liver contains about one-third of all the blood in the body. When congestion is caused, by cold, by improper feeding, or by anything else, more blood is forced into the liver, it becomes "congested," and causes drowsiness, and all the symptoms described above.

Now, to relieve this congestion—to rid the body of all traces and effects of liver disorder—is the special purpose of Bile Beans. They gently operate on the bowels, promote secretion of the digestive juices, rectify the bile flow, and so stimulate the torpid liver that proper circulation is re-commenced, congestion relieved, and all the symptoms of it disappear. Thousands of cures prove this.

Mr. Thompson, a foreman spinner, of Gelderd Road, Leeds, owes his present good health to Bile Beans. Telling of his cure, his wife said—

"My husband suffered for many years from liver complaint, dizziness, and indigestion. He had also had spasms and a bad attack of jaundice. Being a spinner, he had to be on his feet all day, and he would say to me, 'As soon as it gets to dinner time I wish it was night, for I can hardly drag myself about.' When night came he would come home utterly fagged out—with no appetite, and no interest in anything. He suffered from sleeplessness, too, and pains in the stomach. Anything in the nature of pastry and confectionery—well, if he had the least bit I used fairly to cringe, for I knew what it would mean later. At last he determined to try Bile Beans for Biliousness. He got some, and began taking them. The first few doses did him pounds of good. Soon after beginning to take them his spasms stopped altogether. Then he ceased having pains after meals; and as he continued to take the medicine regularly the tired feeling he had so long complained of left him entirely. At the present time he is not like the same man. Bile Beans have done more for him than we could have hoped for."

COUPON. B. G. 15-9-06

Try Bile Beans Free of Cost. Send your name and address, the accompanying coupon and one anna stamp (to cover return postage), for Sample Bottle to Bile Bean Co., Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta.

SAMPLE Bottle FREE.

Bile Beans are not sold loose, being put up in sealed bottles only. Obtainable of all medicine vendors at R.1. or packed and post free from Bile Bean Co., Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, on receipt of price, R.1.2 per bottle, or six bottles for Rs.6.

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CHARLES FORDE'S
(Trade Mark.)
BILE BEANS for BILIOUSNESS
CURE:—HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, DEBILITY, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, PILES, DIZZINESS, SALLOW COMPLEXIONS, PIMPLES AND ALL LIVER & STOMACH TROUBLES:
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free [illegible] from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass Ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well-known English Manufacturers, Sulphuric and other acids, also Carbonic Acid Gas.

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SACCHARIN

550 times sweeter than SUGAR.

And every article connected with Ærated waters factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate prices from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.,

General Merchants and Commission Agent

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste **and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution** of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

ESTABLISHED 1867.

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WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,

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STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING

For Textile, Flour & other Mills.

Contractors to H.M. War Department.

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Oculists and Scientific Refractionist

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Who offer **Free Services** of a du qualified **Ophthalmic Surgeon** fro the **Royal Westminster Ophthalmi Hospital** (London), and the **Ophthalmi Hospital** (Vienna), holding **Genuin Degrees** of M.R.C.S (Eng.), and L.R.C. (London).

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With 16 Years' Practical Experience

Holds **Exceptional Testimonia** from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, t Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt-Co Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personage

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.

PRICES: EXTREMELY MODERATE.

A Happy, Healthy Child has a natural appetite for sweets. Be sure the Sweets are pure and wholesome. A favourite Sweet of the merry children of Merry England is

Callard & Bowser's Butter Scotch.

The LANCET says—"Really Wholesome Confectionery."

—Manufactory.—

LONDON, ENGLAND.

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SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

ANTIQUATED LAW.

THE legal proceeding arising out of what is known as the "corn field murder" brings to notice a system of legal procedure in Jersey of which the average Englishman has very little knowledge. The paramount official in the island is the bailiff, or chief magistrate, who presides over both criminal and civil proceedings, and has a casting vote in both. He may or may not have had a legal training; there is no official requisition upon the point. At one time he had the nominating of the advocates practising in Jersey, and, rightly or wrongly, deemed six sufficient. His jurisdiction in this matter has passed away, and the Jersey Bar is now open to any member of the English Bar who has been ten years resident in the island and has taken a degree at a French university. This latter clause is necessary from the fact that the legal proceedings of Jersey are still conducted in French. The jury consists of twenty-four men. The votes of twenty commit; if a prisoner have fewer than twenty against him he goes free.

FEUDALISM IN BRITAIN.

Unless the law has undergone a great change within quite recent years, there exists one phase which makes Jersey a dangerous place for strangers to visit. Suppose a couple of men in London have a quarrel. One goes to Jersey for a holiday. The other writes off to a Jersey attorney, instructs him that Jones, the visitor, owes him a sum of money, and that he, the attorney, is to collect it by the usual means. The attorney makes his demand. Jones repudiates the debt. No matter, he must pay, or go to prison. He refuses to pay, and off to prison they march him. So long as he remains there the costs of his official lodging mount up, and have to be paid by the victim. When he goes to court—which, perhaps will be fairly often if he be stubborn for his rights—the charge is ten shillings. He cannot be released until he has paid the sum demanded, or, by a miracle, gained a verdict. No action for false imprisonment lies against anybody. That is the law of Jersey, and once within the island you must abide by it. The only man who has the privilege of a trial before going to prison is a landowner.

HONOUR WITHOUT PROFIT.

There is one financial undertaking in the world with which a Minister of State may be associated without prejudice to his official position. It is the famous old bank of Genoa, the Banco di S. Giorgio. Its position in the world of finance is not so powerful as that of the Bank of England, but of its kind it is one of the most notable in the world. Whereas the old lady of Threadneedle-street came into being but a couple of centuries or so ago, her rival at Genoa was created five centuries back. Its reputation has always been above reproach, because to those responsible for its control only honour—not pecuniary reward—attaches. An interesting link between Genoa and Columbus, its most famous son, was forthcoming some few years ago. A letter purporting to have been written by Columbus was offered for sale. It seemed genuine enough until some one applied to the bank. They produced at once the original letter of which that on offer was a copy.

THE PATRIOT.

When Joseph Whitworth first perfected his famous cannon, Napoleon III., wiser than the English War Office, saw that it was good. He offered the inventor £10,000 a year for life to go to France, settle there, and make the gun exclusively for France. Whitworth had the patriotism to refuse. The powers at home contemned his invention, pooh-poohed his cannon, declared his rifle of too small bore. He knew that he was right and that they were wrong. He saw the stupid contrivance devised by Woolwich preferred to his gun of unrivalled ballistic power, but he refused the offer of the Franch Emperor. The rejection by the official wiseacres of England retarded the development of British ordnance for twenty years, but Whitworth lived to see the death of prejudice, and the triumph of his ideas, here in his own land.

It is interesting to speculate upon what might have happened had Whitworth gone to France and manufactured cannon and rifles for Napoleon III. It is possible that he would have had better weapons than the Germans, and have beaten them. Not every one remembers to-day by what a strange chance it was that Prussia gained her terrific armament. The idea of the breech-loader was the idea of the great Napoleon. He would not hear of steam, but the breech-loading gun was a possibility, he thought. And he set a Swiss gunmaker, named Pauli, to work on it. An assistant of Pauli was a young Prussian named Dreyse. He had walked upon the corpse-strewn field of Jena, examined the muskets used, and seen their inefficiency. He worked in Paris with Pauli upon the breech-loader. Pauli's work was a failure. Dreyse made the essential discovery, and took it home to Berlin. There he made the famous needle gun with which Prussia armed to overturn first Austria, then France, beating both with the weapon first fashioned in a Parisian workshop.

PANICS.

The momentary closing of the doors of a London bank recently seems to have led almost to a panic. The news spread like wildfire through the City. Yet it was only for a moment, and that for a funeral. Bankers know to their cost that the veriest trifle will start a run which it may cost thousands to stop. The classic incident of the kind cost £80,000 to Lubbock's Bank. An old lady fell near the main entrance to the bank and fractured one of her legs. A crowd collected about her, as crowds do collect in London. Others passing saw the excited groups. "Hello, a run on Lubbock's," they said. The report ran with incredible speed through the City. Depositers pricked up their ears, and bolted to the bank to withdraw while there was yet time. Soon the reported run became a run in real earnest. Securities had to be realised at [illegible] ment's notice, and, taking one thing with another, that trifling incident resulted in a loss to the firm of four-score thousand pounds. Nowadays old ladies are courteously invited not to slip down before the front doors of banks in busy City through fares.

A MIRACLE.

The age of miracles is no more, but the controversy over radium between Lord Kelvin, Sir Oliver Lodge, and Mr. Strutt brings to mind a matter which—to the layman, at any rate—seems something like a miracle. Lord Kelvin endorses the theory that a molecule of radium embedded in the earth's crust, under enormous pressures, probably has its constituent atoms safely protected against the explosive flyings as under by which they produce the heating effects discovered in the laboratories. The layman knows of another giving-off of matter, and this he likes to call his miracle. For he has seen gold flow into lead without any external agency. A cube of lead, with the surface of contact smooth and level, laid upon a cube of gold, and left there with only its own pressure for a month, undergoes a remarkable change. In every particle of it gold may be traced at the end of the month. The solid gold has flowed upwards into the baser metal.

STAMPS OF PRICE.

The papers which have been telling us that the two thousand pounds offered for a duplicate of a certain Postage-stamp in the possession of the Earl of Crawford is a record sum evidently do not know the history of the prices given by philatelists for their treasures. There are three-and-twenty 1848 Mauritius stamps in existence. Two of these, exhibited recently at Birmingham, were valued at £2100 each. The American stamp now sought should not remain long wanted; the forger will put that all right. There exists, or did exist, last year, in Geneva a firm of stamp counterfeiters which can supply anything in facsimile. No matter how rare the stamp, the counterfeiters will produce its like. A stamp which, if genuine, would cost several pounds could be had "in facsimile" for as many pence, and probably few experts would detect the copy from the genuine

TAKING TREASURE.

The advertisement of this firm was quite open. They did not pretend to sell genuine stamps, but only facsimiles which, by photography and careful copying and engraving, they are able to produce. But there are firms as clever which do not advertise. They work in secret, by the most elaborate means, to put upon the market bogus stamps as genuine. It must pay them to do so. It requires an artist of no mean ability to produce an "old master," and his picture may fetch only a relatively small sum after the vendor has run serious risk with it. With stamps the side is readier, the risk of discovery less, the prices high—£50, £60, and more for a single forgery. That is better than forging banknotes—better in price, better in the sense that there is less risk. The banknote goes through the hands of the expert, but the stamps find those men who are supposed soon to be parted from their money. That the pursuit may not lack variety and excitement, the forger will occasionally create a kingdom that he may sell its stamps.

THE MISSING GUESTS.

As they do not appear to be progressing in their hunt for the missing abbe, the searchers, having tried so many fantastic devices, might do worse than give the blood-hound an opportunity of proving that he has not lost the use of his nose. There may be a crime undiscovered at the back of it all. There was a certain in at Blewbury, Berks which had a reputation for absorbing its guests. Common suspicion had it that Boniface did away with his customers. But there was no evidence against him, for no bodies could be found. Years afterwards a tree was blown down. Beneath its roots was a skeleton. Then the secret came out. The murderous landlord, as soon as he had disposed of a victim planted him, with a young tree on top. He set many trees during his lifetime, and it is assumed that each represented a customer done to death.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writer Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists [illegible] res, etc., sell it.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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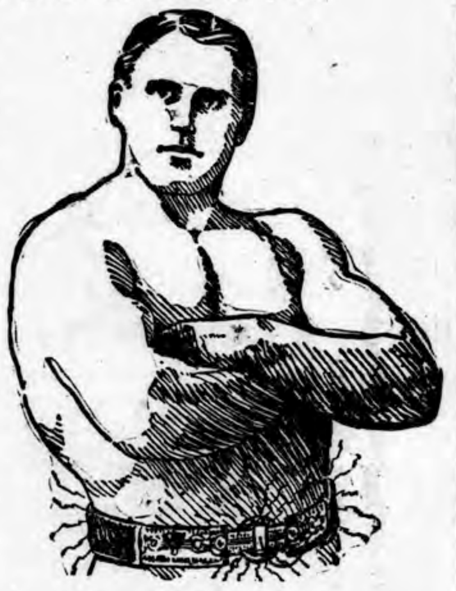
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.



HOW IS YOUR HEALTH

AFTER all, this is the most important point to you. Have you lost the old time energy and ambition? Are you ailing in any way from Weakness, Nervousness or a Disordered Liver and Stomach? Have you any pains or aches of the body or limbs? To be brief are you as well as you would like to be? Is your health as good as it was? Write to me fully if you feel anything wrong with you, advice will be found invaluable and it will cost you nothing.

Cook's Electric Body Battery is a Battery that stands strictly on its merits which needs no drugs assistance and will not fail to cure you if you use it right. It has cured many people, some of which were, apparently, uncurable cases. In such troubles as Lumbago, Rheumatic Pains and aches, Weak Back and Nervous Disorders, it is of the utmost value, in fact any trouble which is the result of the lack of that force which is so essential to every human being, Electric Force yields quickly to the invigorating influence.

Bombay.
"DEAR SIR,—
Since I got your battery, I have been in good health. My health is improving daily I am truly a new man. For your pleasure I take the interest of writing you these few lines for publication as my true letter. Again thanking you, I am, gentlemen, Yours very truly,"

(Original letter will be shown to those who call)

Send me your name and address if you are a sickly person, and I will send you free of charge a standard book on Electricity as applied for curing diseases. Call if convenient. Our offices are open daily from 9-30 A.M. to 6 P.M. Consultation is free.

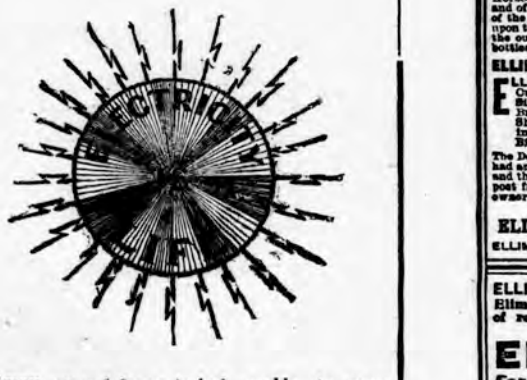
C. G. COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY OR C. G. COOK.
NEAR TREACHER'S CORNER, 28, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GUARANTEE OF PURITY
MOIR'S GOLD MEDAL STORES

MOIR'S name on all Preserved Provisions is an absolute guarantee of Purity and Excellence, and that their Meat Products are prepared and packed by them in Scotland at their Aberdeen Factory from HOME GROWN cattle.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS—BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA,
Where Large and Varied Stocks are held for *immediate delivery.*
MANAGING AGENTS: SAMUEL FITZE & CO.
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

"WAS SUPPOSED NEVER TO WALK AGAIN."
PARALYZED FOR 3 YEARS!



THINK OF IT! 3 years in bed, unable to move now walks. MRS. ROBERTS' letter tells the whol story:—

7, CONTRACTORS' BUILDING,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
7th September, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN.
SIR,
This is a true and candid statement which I wish to be made known to the Public at large about your Herculex.

I was paralysed for a period of three years and unable to leave my bed; I had the advice of many experienced Doctors, but of no avail; and they all gave me the same reply that I would never walk; and I also tried many drugs. At last I gave up all hopes of ever walking again, when I saw an Advertisement in the "Times of India" concerning your Herculex and its wonderful cure, so I made up my mind to see you personally about my sickness.

After seeing you, my hopes revived a little, but I still had a doubt, until I brought the Herculex and wore it; to my surprise and joy, I was able to walk about the house by holding to things as I passed them; after two months' use I was able to go for a change and back with the help of my daughter aged fourteen, and up-to date I am doing remarkably well and hope soon to be perfectly well, though you did not expect to find a change before the end of six months.

I am indeed, thankful to you for your care and kind attention, and your Herculex Belt is a wonderful cure, which I hope will benefit many more sufferers same as I was.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) B. ROBERTS.

This needs no comment. Judge for yourself after cures like this. It will pay you to investigate my system of treatment. All consultations are free! If you are unable to call, write for my latest works on electrical treatment, which will be mailed you free on receipt of your name and address.

CALL OR ADDRESS:
DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.

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